The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 3175 號七十七一一二第 二十日初月十年卯丁治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1867. 六禮 號八廿二十九 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONT

Arrivals.

Dec. 27, OUR QUEEN, Brit. bk., 461, Eales, Chefoo 20th Dec., General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Dec. 27, HELEN, Brit. bk., 342, Evans, Newcastle N.S.W. 8th Nov., 480 tons Coal, and Sundries.—RUSSELL & Co.

Dec. 27, TEK-LI, Ham. bk., 320, Kier, Sydney N.S.W. 27th Oct., 400 tons Coal.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Dec. 27, VISION, Brit. bg., 159, Cumming, Sydney N.S.W. 18th Nov., 190 tons Coal, and 20 tons Metal.—RUSSELL & Co.

Departures.

Dec. 26, CLAN ALPINE, str., for Singapore and Calcutta.

Dec. 27, PRINCESS SERAPHIE, for Bangkok.

Dec. 28, GRANDEE, for Bangkok.

Dec. 28, ORISSA, str., for Whampoa.

Dec. 28, ROSELLA, for Falmouth.

Dec. 28, H.M. g-b. JASUS, for a cruise.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
DECEMBER 27TH.

Gravina, for Manila.
Charlotte, for Singapore.
Penguin, for Bangkok.
Hermann Doctor, for Bangkok.
Gresham, for Bangkok.
Princess Seraphie, for Bangkok.
Rosella, for Falmouth.
Ville de St. Lo, for Macao.
Dashing Wave, for Melbourne.

Passengers.

Per *Our Queen*, from Chefoo,—
Mr. Davis and 6 Chinese.
Per *Vision*, from Sydney,—
5 Chinese.
Per *Tek-li*, from Sydney,—
10 Chinese.
Per *Gravina*, for Manila,—
1 European and 20 Chinese.
Per *Charlotte*, for Singapore,—
20 Chinese.
Per *Princess Seraphie*, for Bangkok,—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The British brig *Vision*, reports having left Sydney Nov. 18th. On the 28th exchanged colours with the French barque *Casimi de l' Asigne* of Havre. Crossed the Equator Dec. 7th in 168 East. On the 10th, passed the Buring Isles, and saw a Swedish schooner trading with the natives. Dec. 17th, passed the Island of Seypan. 25th, passed through the Bashee Channel, and arrived in Hongkong on the 27th Dec., 40 days from Sydney.

Auction Sales To-day.

BOWRA & Co.
Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.

W. N. MIDDLETON.
Ground.

NOTICE.

THE 4-1 British ship *Ava Union*, now loading in Whampoa for London, has ample accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3007 Hongkong, 24th December, 1867.

"STAG" HOTEL.

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.

tf 2910 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

CAFE CREMER.
CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, AND RESTAURANT,
No. 1, *Stanley Street*, Corner of *Pottinger Street.*

THE above Establishment recommends itself to the inhabitants of Hongkong, and the residents at the Coast Ports, for the Manufacture of CAKES, PYRAMIDES, BONBONS, JELLIES, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., for the ensuing Christmas Holidays.

All Articles made on the Premises, by experienced European Confectioners and Pastry Cooks.

Orders to any extent promptly attended to.

A large assortment of the Finest SMALL CAKES, always on hand

CHRISTMAS CAKES, ORNAMENTED.
POUND AND OTHER KIND OF CAKES.
CRYSTALLISED AND ICED FRUITS.
SWEETMEATS OF ALL KINDS.
SWEETMEAT BOXES.
ORNAMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS TREES,
&c., &c., &c.

Will be exhibited from the 16th instant. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

1m 2814 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE transaction for the transfer of the STOCK-IN-TRADE and FURNITURE of TAI-SHING-HONG, Nos. 85 and 87, *Bonham Strand West*, to the Undersigned, will take place on the 24th December instant, instead of the date previously notified; all Debts must be settled with TAI-SHING, and the Undersigned will not be RESPONSIBLE for them. With a view of avoiding any future disputes, this notice is again given.

SING-TAK-TONG.

2w 2952 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has the pleasure to offer to the GENTRY of this Colony an CHICHESTER BAND,
for BALLS, THEATRE, CIRCUS, &c.,
and will be happy to attend to any orders, either verbally or in writing, on shore, or on board of any of the Vessels in this harbour.

All orders sent to the following addresses will be punctually attended to:—House Nos. 1 and 2, *Peak Lane Terrace*; except Mr. L. VOLKMAN, House No. 18, *Hollywood Road*; care of Mr. JOZE GUEDES, Jun., at Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.; or to the care of Mr. A. RIBEIRO, at the "*Daily Press*" Office.

L. M. LOBO.

tf 2364 Hongkong, 14th October, 1867.

THE Steamers *Prince Albert* and *Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy* are WITHDRAWN from the Canton River as Night Boats until further notice.

tf 2935 Hongkong, 16th November, 1867.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED
STEAM-TUG "LITTLE ORPHAN."

THIS Powerful Tug is available at any time to Berth Vessels in this Harbour, or to Tow them to or from sea.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board or to J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.

2966 Hongkong, 12th October, 1866.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "FAME."
110 *H. P.* NOMINAL.
With disconnecting Engines.

THIS powerful TUG is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from sea.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*

2996 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

Banks.

THE
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 30*th August*, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

Court of Directors.

HAFFY George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Kay, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.

Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief-Manager.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Agent in Edinburgh.

R. Dundas, Esq.
23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

Agents in Ireland.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.

Head Office.

Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Branches and Agencies.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.

Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.

The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandize, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the Exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded direct to the Payees by the Corporation.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased by the Corporation, and drafts granted, at rates of exchange, equivalent to those ruling on London.—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, or the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be remitted for collection, at the option of Constituents.

All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

JAMES BERWICK, *Acting Manager.*

249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,302 14s. 8d.

Head-Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

George Garden Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Donald Lardaik, Esq.
George Auty, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.

David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief-Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Clarke, Sons, & Rawlins, Colemun St.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young & Co., Public Accountants.

J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Ceylon { Colombo. Kandy. Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY,
128, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current Deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed deposits.—Are received viz:—
Repayable at 12 months' ..... 6 % per annum.
" at 6 " ..... 5 % per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours:—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager.*

2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date all Persons having CLAIMS against the BANK are requested to transmit the same to A. MCCALMAN, Esq., of the AGRA BANK LIMITED, Shanghai.

For AGRA and MASTERMAN'S BANK LIMITED,

EDWARD MORRISS,
Attorney.

tf 2775 Hongkong, 8th November, 1867.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Covan & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 5,000,000 of Dollars

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—GEORGE J. HELLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—ARTHUR EARNSHAW, Esq.
W. H. Foster, Jr., Esq. — Julius Meinke, Esq.
Geo. F. Heard, Esq. — James B. Taylor, Esq.
William Lemann, Esq.

Managers:—

Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

[illegible]

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road
tf 2791 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

Ex late arrivals, direct from France.

250 CASES Superfine OLIVE OIL, from Nice.
200 Cases Best quality of VERMOUTH, NUTLIN PRAT.
50 Cases ABSYNTH, NUTLIN PRAT.
25 Cases French WINE BITTERS, in Quarts.
50 Cases FRUITS AU JUS, assorted.
An Invoice of the well-known French BUTTER, in Bottles, of excellent quality.
French CHOCOLATE, Plain.
Dutch CHOCOLATE, flavored with Vanille.
GELATINE, in Packages to suit.
Finest Mexican VANILA BEANS, in Tins.
ANCHOVIES in Bottle, GODROES, LAMPREY, *à la Matelote*; and a large assortment of every description of French PATES TRUFFES, MEATS, SAUSAGES, FISH, VEGETABLES, &c.

Also,

ROUSSILLON WINE, in Cask.
BANDOL WINE, in Cask.
NARBONNE WINE, in Cask.
CHATEAUX LA FITTE, LA ROSE, LATOUR, MARGEAUX, ST. JULIEN and other Brands in Cases.
Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, and in Half Pints. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2764 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

300 BARRELS Fresh California FLOUR At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2765 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

500 CASES Genuine Schiedam GIN, mark *N S B D*.
50 Cases *AVH* in White Bottles, Genuine Brand. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2766 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

Ex *Southern Cross* and other late arrivals.

BASS'S ALE in Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT in Pints and Quarts.
BARCLAY & Co.'s STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
BASS'S ALE, in Draught.
BARCLAY & Co.'s in Draught.
SHERRIES, PORT, HENNESSY'S BRANDY, GINGER-WINE, GINGER-BRANDY, OLD TOM, Irish and Scotch WHISKEY, &c., &c. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2768 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

Ex late arrivals.

PRIME California CHEESE.
Prime Gruyere do.
Prime California BUTTER.
300 Barrels Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
Prime Westphalia HAMS. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2983 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

EX-MAIL STEAMER.

LYON SAUSAGES, in best condition.
CHEESE and HAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONERY.
Malaga RAISINS, in Bottles.
ALMONDS, in shells.
Peeled ALMONDS, in Tins and Bottles.
GELEE EGGS, in Tins.
PRUNES, in Bottle.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSE BREASTS.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2984 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

SAUERKRAUT,
French BEANS,
Red CABBAGE, } In small Kegs.
AND
Dutch VEGETABLES,
And now landing ex *San Lorenzo*,
Manila COFFEE, New Crop.
Do. CORDAGE.

PETERSEN BROTHERS & Co.

tf 3024 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

PER *THE TWEED.*

CARRIAGE HARNESS, double and single.
PONY do. do. do.
Horse and Pony CLOTHING.
Stable RUGS and ROLLERS.
KNEE CAPS, Fetlock BOOTS, Poultice BOOTS, Ankle BOOTS, Trimming COMBS and SCISSORS, SINGER, HARNESS JET and COMPOSITION, &c., &c., &c.
PORCELAIN, White and Gold, and Green and Gold, Double Dinner SETS.

RAY & Co.

35d 3029 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

FINE Copenhagen BUTTER, in Tins of 28 lbs. nett, and by the pound.
Prime Californian CHEESE.
ANCHOVIES. At
PREBERES, RODATZ & Co.

tf 3016 Hongkong, 26th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the destruction of WO-CHEONG-LOONG Shop, caused by the late Great Fire, its Creditors being assembled together, have unanimously appointed the Undersigned to take charge of and sell the remaining stock of the shop, and to collect all the outstanding DEBTS, with a view to a final settlement and division. All Persons who are indebted to the shop are requested to pay the same as soon as possible, and those having Claims against the shop are requested to send in their Bills to Mr. WEI-KWONG, for verification, on or before 4th January next, as after that date they will not be recognized.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS.
WEI-KWONG.
OHEUK-SING.

2w 3023 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

J. PRISBY.

BUTCHER and FAMILY GROCER, supplies every article from the Market for Family use, and has always on hand CORN MEATS, (free from Saltpetre); such as ROUNDS, HUMPS, BRISKETS, TONGUES, Pock and Figs' HEADS.

The above are of the best quality that can be procured.

SHOP, 33, *Praya and East Avenue*,
BUTCHER'S STALL, 103, Central Market.

tf 2528 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1867.

THE MEMBERS of the late HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS, are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.

H. COHEN,

tf 681 Hongkong, 14th March, 1867.

Auctions.

BOWRA & Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
28th December, 1867, at 4 P.M.,
On the Parade Ground,
(Kindly placed at their disposal by the Commandant).

The undermentioned HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—

Lot No. 1.—The thoroughbred English Horse, "CALEDON," by "ELIMGTON" winner of the Derby in 1856, out of "LADY VERNON."

Lot No. 2.—The Bay Arab Horse, "LORD LYON."

Lot No. 3.—The Bay Australian Horse, "PLAUDIT."

Lot No. 4.—A Pair Bay Australian HORSES, HARNESS, and Four-wheeled DOG CART.

Lot No. 5.—Four Bay PONIES.

Also,

Sundry other HARNESS, PONIES, BASKET-CARRIAGES, and second-hand SADDLES and BRIDLES, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash upon the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

3034 Hongkong, 28th December, 1867.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to dispose of by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 31st December, 1867, at 12 o'clock Noon,
On account of Messrs. Dean & Co.

TB in triangle, No. 614/653, 40 Cases 16 @ 26 ounces Yellow METAL.
" " No. 654/656, 3 Cases 1½ and 1¼ inch SHEATHING NAILS.

(All more or less Damaged by Sea Water).

Ex steamship *Far East.*

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash upon fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

THOS. HUNT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

3018 Hongkong, 26th December, 1867.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. BOSMAN & Co., *Wanchai*, on

THURSDAY,
2nd January, 1868, at 12 o'clock,
4,500 Bags Superior FLOUR.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY,
Auctioneer.

3033 Hongkong, 28th December, 1867.

WANTED, TENDERS for the REPAIRS of the British barque *Annette*, now at Whampoa. For particulars, apply to

E. RATTO, Esq.,
Care of Messrs. ALEXHOOD & Co.

Hongkong,

7d 3010 Hongkong, 24th December, 1867.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, applications to be made in writing, addressed to the CHAIRMAN, and sent in before the 28th instant.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1w 2996 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1867.

COLLECTOR.

SITUATION WANTED by Advertiser as COLLECTOR of BILLS, good security will be tendered. Address VERITAS, *Daily Press* Office.

tf 2772 Hongkong, 30th November, 1867.

WANTED.

LESSONS in the Spanish Language, or ADVERTISER would read with a Spanish Gentleman wishing to learn English. Address SPAIN, *Daily Press* Office.

tf 3033 Hongkong, 18th November, 1867

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

A Gentleman desires to be accommodated with large BEDROOM and BOARD, in a private family or mess. Address SOLITARIUS, *Daily Press* Office.

tf 2885 Hongkong, 11th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Agency of P. M. S. S. COMPANY is REMOVED to *Praya West*, next door below HARBOUR MASTER'S Office.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.

tf 2494 Hongkong, 29th October, 1867.

THE Office of the Undersigned is REMOVED to the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Queen's Road.*

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

tf 2784 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1867.

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have this day REMOVED their STORE from *Praya East* to the Premises No. 13, *Queen's Road Central*, formerly occupied by the CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

MACEWEN & Co.

tf 2359 Hongkong, 7th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE SHIPCHANDLERY BUSINESS of the Undersigned has been temporarily REMOVED to *Scott's-lane*, No. 33.

FREDERES, RODATZ & Co.

tf 2960 Hongkong, 9th December, 1867.

DENTAL NOTICE.

AS the Undersigned finds it impossible to leave Hongkong at the time stated, owing to his many pressing engagements, he begs to state that his stay will be prolonged till the middle of December. Persons desiring his DENTAL SERVICES should address him at once.

J. S. BURLINGHAM,
2, Peddder Hill.

tf 2724 Hongkong, 25th November, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. H. WINN, a Graduate of one of the Oldest DENTAL COLLEGES in the United States, begs to announce to the Public of Hongkong that he has OPENED an OFFICE here, and will be happy to see all Persons desirous of his Services. Dr. WINN has spent over a year and a-half in Japan, and is desirous of establishing himself here for the Winter Months, returning to Yokohama during the Summer Months of each year.

Office over Mrs. BONNETT'S Store, Up-stairs, entrance on *Wyndham Street.*

H. H. WINN, D.D.S.

tf 2858 Hongkong, 19th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has this day purchased the BUSINESS, FURNITURE and STOCK from TAI-SHING-HONG, at No. 85 and No. 87, *Bonham Strand West*, and that he will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any Debts contracted by the said TAI-SHING-HONG.

SING-TUK-TONG.

256 2842 Hongkong, 6th December, 1867.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG, IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—JOHN BENT, FRANCIS CHOMNOLLEY, HENRY WILLIAM BENT, ARTHUR DER TUKING and HAWE PETER BIRKNEY, trading together in Partnership as Merchants at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and in the Empire of China, under the style of firm of Bent and Company, having been adjudged Bankrupts under a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court on the *Twenty-ninth day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven*, are hereby required to surrender themselves to William Hastings Alexander, Esq., Registrar of the said Supreme Court, at the first meeting of Creditors, to be held before the said Registrar, on the *Thirteenth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight*, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely, at the said Court.

F. S. Huffam, Esquire, Acting Deputy Registrar is the Official Assignee, and Mr. William Gaskell is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy. At this meeting the Registrar will receive the proofs of the debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupts Estate and Effects.

All Persons having in their possession any of the Effects of the said Bankrupts must deliver them to the said Acting Deputy Registrar, and all Debts due to the Bankrupts must be paid to the said Acting Deputy Registrar.

Hongkong, this 21st day of December, 1867.

1w 2995 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1867.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 31st December, 1867, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.'s Godowns,
For account of the concerned.—
540 Bags No. 2, Manila Brown SUGAR.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

3034 Hongkong, 28th December, 1867.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to dispose of by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 31st December, 1867, at 12 o'clock Noon,
On account of Messrs. Dean & Co.

The undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

HONGKONG LIGHTERING AND STORAGE COMPANY.

THE above Company are now prepared to LAND or SHIP CARGO in First-class Boats, and to take the entire discharge of ships, by contract. Also, to store Goods, in First-class Granite Godowns, at moderate rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers.

tf 2950 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. declared in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held at the HEAD OFFICE, London, on the 5th September last, will be payable at the Office of the Company, *West Point*, on and after the 30th November instant.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

3m 2741 Hongkong, 27th November, 1867.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors and statement of accounts.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

2d 2931 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day to the 16th day of January next, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

787 2932 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after December 20th, 1867, Rates of Freight on Raw and Manufactured Cottons, and Sundry Cargo by the Company's Steamers between Hongkong and Canton, will be materially reduced. For full particulars see published Tariff.

Naval and Military men in uniform will be charged one-half the usual rates charged European passengers for the passage.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

1m 2865 Hongkong, 9th December, 1867.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE General DIVIDEND of Dollars TWO HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE ($275) will be payable to Shareholders at the Office of the Company, on and after the 6th instant.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

1m 2803 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LIFE ASSURANCES in this Company effected on or before the 31st December, 1867, *but not after that day*, will participate in the next division of profits to be made in 1870.

The profits hitherto appropriated have been among the largest ever declared by any LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

504 2599 Hongkong, 12th November, 1867.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the building of a GRANITE DOCK on the Grounds of the Company, at Kowloong, of the following dimensions, viz.:—

150 Feet Long.
32 " Deep.
30 " Wide on Bottom.

For particulars, apply to

J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.

tf 2903 Hongkong, 14th December, 1867.

CONSULATE OF THE NETHERLANDS.
Hongkong, *December 24th*, 1867.

TENDERS will be received up till Noon on 28th instant, for CAULKING, RE-METALLING and DOCKING the Dutch barque *Johanna Martina*.

C. H. BOSMAN.

2d 3014 Hongkong, 26th December, 1867.

ASTOR HOUSE.

THE above is this day RE-OPENED as a First-class Family HOTEL and BILLIARD SALOON.

The House has been repaired and Gas laid on, and now affords comfortable accommodation.

TABLE D'HÔTE at { 6½ P.M. Winter. 7 " Summer.

S. H. SCHMID, } *Proprietors.*
Manager.
GEO. BAKER.

1m 3000 Shanghai, 2nd December, 1867.

NOTICE.

NO CLAIMS for Disbursements to British Barque *Annette*, will be allowed, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the Undersigned.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents for Owners and Charterers
British Barque *Annette*,

tf 2656 Hongkong, 19th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED, AND DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENTS ISSUED.
SECURITY GIVEN.

T. W. P. 53, *Wyndham Street.*

1m 2929 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYDS' at this Port.

GILMAN & Co.

1m 2843 Hongkong, 6th December, 1867.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, 4th January, 1868, will be published No. 1 of a New Volume of the

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE,

a General Weekly Newspaper, having already a larger circulation in the Out-ports than any other paper.

Subscriptions for Hongkong and the Southern Ports, including postage, $9 per half Year, $17 per Annum, payable in advance, may be sent to the Office of the *Daily Press.*

Subscribers wishing numbers to complete Volumes 1 and 2 should apply early, as some of them are nearly out of print.

Shanghai, 10th December, 1867. [1m 294

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

HONGKONG LIGHTERING AND STORAGE COMPANY.

THE above Company are now prepared to LAND or SHIP CARGO in First-class Boats, and to take the entire discharge of ships, by contract. Also, to store Goods, in First-class Granite Godowns, at moderate rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers.

tf 2950 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. declared in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held at the HEAD OFFICE, London, on the 5th September last, will be payable at the Office of the Company, *West Point*, on and after the 30th November instant.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

3m 2741 Hongkong, 27th November, 1867.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors and statement of accounts.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

2d 2931 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

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1m 2803 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1867.

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The profits hitherto appropriated have been among the largest ever declared by any LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

504 2599 Hongkong, 12th November, 1867.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA LIMITED.

NOTICE.

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150 Feet Long.
32 " Deep.
30 " Wide on Bottom.

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J. B. ENDICOTT,
Secretary.

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CONSULATE OF THE NETHERLANDS.
Hongkong, *December 24th*, 1867.

TENDERS will be received up till Noon on 28th instant, for CAULKING, RE-METALLING and DOCKING the Dutch barque *Johanna Martina*.

C. H. BOSMAN.

2d 3014 Hongkong, 26th December, 1867.

ASTOR HOUSE.

THE above is this day RE-OPENED as a First-class Family HOTEL and BILLIARD SALOON.

The House has been repaired and Gas laid on, and now affords comfortable accommodation.

TABLE D'HÔTE at { 6½ P.M. Winter. 7 " Summer.

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GEO. BAKER.

1m 3000 Shanghai, 2nd December, 1867.

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents for Owners and Charterers
British Barque *Annette*,

tf 2656 Hongkong, 19th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

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SECURITY GIVEN.

T. W. P. 53, *Wyndham Street.*

1m 2929 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYDS' at this Port.

GILMAN & Co.

1m 2843 Hongkong, 6th December, 1867.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE steamer

"ERL KING,"

Captain Pinel, will leave TO-DAY, the 28th instant, for the above Port, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 3031 Hongkong, 28th December, 1867.

WILH. LANGE,
TUNER A

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.—$750,000.
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF $500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners, and Agents is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repairing of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public:—

ABERDEEN DOCKS.

DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE	
Length	330 feet.
Breadth	60 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18½ "
Do. Neap Tides	16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	400 feet.
Breadth	90 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	24½ "
Do. Neap Tides	21½ "

This DOCK is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.

DOCK A.

Built of GRANITE	
Length	350 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	16½ a 17 "
Do. Neap Tides	13½ a 15 "

This can be used either as one or two Docks

DOCK B.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	340 feet.
Breadth	60 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18 "
Do. Neap Tides	15 "

The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Chinese, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	260 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	14 "
Do. Neap Tides	11 "

Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length	184 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	20.6 "
Do. Neap Tides	9.6 "

DOCK E.

Length	120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	11 "
Do. Neap Tides	8 "

D and E are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.—capable of executing work on the largest scale and driven by steam. The Shipwright's and Blacksmith's Shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 24 feet water, and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.

The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Pluto*, (110 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will take them back on to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary*.

N.B.—The Consignees or Owners of any Vessel receiving cause to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject,—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

1f 2215 Hongkong, 13th October, 1868.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the Attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters, to their Establishments at WHAMPOA which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks in Whampoa, which comprise four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Years, and are now in good Working Condition.

The DOCKS are pumped out by a Steam Pump in Five hours and are capable of taking in Vessels drawing 15½ feet at Spring Tides.

The WORKSHOPS comprise the different Departments of the Shipwright, Blacksmith, Joiner Tinker, and Foundry—possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repairs of Ships' Steamers, and Steam Machinery.

The STORES in the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A JETTY, with a powerful Lifting Shears, alongside which Vessels can lie and take out masts, Boilers, &c.

A STEAM TUG always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rates.

All Works carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.

For further particulars apply to

J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary*,
or CAPT. T. B. RENNELL, *Manager at Whampoa*.

N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the Work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject,—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1867.

OAKES ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA, CONDUCTED BY GOW & CO.

ONE DOCK, 240 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 14 feet, at Spring Tides.

One Dock, 160 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet at Spring Tides.

There are Houses at both Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels.

All kinds of Ship and Blacksmith's Work done.

The Large Dock pumped out by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges for Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied by the Ship.

Apply to

JOHN RIACH & Co.,
Hongkong; or to
ALEXR. MORRISON,
Manager, Whampoa.

1f Hongkong, 4th September, 1863.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above DOCK has been in full working order for the last eighteen months, length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the Sill, Springs average 17 feet, Neaps 14 feet.

The Dock in ordinary tides runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges are as follows: The day of entrance, and two following days. One Mexican Dollar per ton register will be charged: beyond that period each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR.—European Foreman per day $5.00
Canton " " 1.25
Canton Carpenter " " 75
Foochow " " 45

For further particulars to the price of Coppering, &c., &c., &c., apply to

T. D. T. TELLINGAST, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

ROBERT ADAMS, Esq., Messrs. NICHOLSON & BOYD, Shanghai.

Or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug *Wansung*. Vessels requiring the service of this Tug, either from Messrs. Watson's splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. Monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY, *Manager*
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

No percentage charged upon the labor, but a charge of 10 per cent. will be made on all materials supplied, otherwise than by the Dock.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Shanghai.—Per *Ever King*, To-day, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Niphon*, on Monday, the 30th instant, at Noon.

This delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Christmas morning at 10.45, and the last messenger left the office at 10.55

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 28, 1867.

THE irregularity of the French mail is becoming a serious mercantile grievance. The annoyance is aggravated in an unnecessary way by the practice of regularly advertising the homeward French mail to start three or four days before there is the least probability of her being able to leave. The departures of mails are events of such importance in a community like this, that they produce something in the nature of a strain on the faculties of mercantile men as the crisis of each arrives. After a mail has gone there is, or may be in most cases, a period of relaxation and comparative repose. While there is no other mail to be thought of for five or six days, people may enjoy that ease of mind and disregard of multitudinous details with which the memory has been burdened previously, which is, to a large extent, the health-giving element in recreation. But in the case of the French mail home, the attention is kept on the stretch for three or four days instead of for one. It is a comparatively simple matter to work for a mail, the departure of which is fixed with precision, and the punctuality of which can be trusted; but with the French mail, no one can tell with certainty after the twenty-fifth of each month whether he can be safe for four-and-twenty hours or not. It is, indeed, nearly a moral certainty that the first announcement put forward will be contradicted in due time, and that no one need begin to think about his French mail letters till two days later, at all events; but when the day arrives for which the mail is advertised in the first instance, and when the stereotyped announcement about its postponement till a short time after the arrival of the Messageries steamer from Shanghai, appears in due course, peace of mind is over, and a fretful feeling of suspense pervades the colony. It is not a feeling which would excite any great amount of sympathy. It is not so bad to be waiting for the mail as to be having the toothache, for instance, or that sensation of being composed to a large extent of hot ashes, which in consequence of the festive season we have just passed through has no doubt been distributed rather widely through the community within the last day or two. Still it is a very aggravating state of suspense, and when prolonged excessively becomes objectionable in the highest degree. When trying to catch a train at *home*, with very little time to spare, one is not conscious that the excitement and anxiety of the last and most critical two minutes and a half, has any destructive effect on the nerves, but if that feeling could by any means be prolonged for two and a half hours, the brain would give away beneath the pressure. Many men will go through a momentary danger with perfect coolness, but persons who have been so placed that for a whole day or night they have been in some serious danger which might break out and overwhelm them at any moment, have sometimes lost their senses. Whether any hair has actually turned grey in a single night of great terror or not may be doubtful, but the prolonged suspense has at all events worked effects which a brief risk would not produce.

The Messageries Company may be responsible for vague consequences which it is impossible to estimate, by keeping the community of Hongkong regularly every month in that disagreeable predicament described as being on tenter-hooks for the best part of a week. Is it a part of their programme to continue the monthly use of those instruments of torture indefinitely in the future? There is no excuse whatever for the existing arrangement, because if it is impossible to start the Messageries steamers on the 25th of each month, it is at all events possible to give up the practice of advertising them for that day. Of course the explanation of the delay is that the Shanghai mail cannot start before the Japan steamer comes in, and the Japan steamer cannot take over the mail from home and return in the time left at her disposal. If that is absolutely the case, then why not re-arrange the service, and fix the departure of the steamer from here at a date which will give the Japan steamer the necessary time. This might be done during the north-east monsoon, when the lateness of all the mails coming in, restricts the time for the service from here to Japan and back. It is no doubt very undesirable to retard the French mail till within a day or two of the departure of the English mail, but if the delay is not to be avoided, no good purpose is served by publishing an announcement, which the company knows at the time to be a misrepresentation. It may be remarked by the way that when the telegraph to Shanghai is finished, all the annoyances arising from the uncertainty of steamers from the north, will be obviated. That in itself will be no small relief to the colony.

We are requested to state that the Ball at Government House, which was to have taken place on the 31st inst., has been postponed by His Excellency the Governor till Thursday, the 9th of January, as it has been found impossible to finish the alterations in time for the day first fixed.

Extortion Extraordinary.

William McGill, a coloured man, employed as turnkey in the gaol, was charged yesterday before C. May, Esq., sitting magistrate, with extorting money from the friend of a prisoner, in the gaol, under pretence that the man's position would be thereby ameliorated.

The case was remanded until to-day, but the particulars, which are of rather a peculiar nature, appeared to be that, some short time ago a certain Chinaman was committed to gaol for two months hard labour for larceny. On being once within the walls he expressed the utmost horror of going in the chaingang, offering to pay any amount of fine for his release, but there was nothing about fine on his warrant of commitment, and Mr. Douglas was inexorable, into the chaingang he had to go, after a few days wheelbarrow work the man gave in, said it was impossible for him to go out any more, and showed his legs, which were slightly swelled. Mr. Douglas accordingly ordered him to go to hospital, where he recovered in three or four days, but the idea of having again to go into the hated wheelbarrow team was too much for him, and he concocted a plan with the nurse of the hospital, who is to European prisoner, that he was to continue shamming sick, and the nurse would use all the art and influence he possessed to enable him to carry out the deception. Accordingly next day, as it would be impossible for the doctor and everyone else that's believing that he was very ill, he was reported by the nurse as convalescent, but very weak and utterly unfit for chain gang service, and he was accordingly put to light work in the corridors of the buildings. His gratitude at this was so unbounded that he gave the nurse, who may from the hated wheelbarrow pidgun, two orders on his friends for $5 each, which orders were handed to McGill to get cashed. McGill then did a little squeeze on his own account, by way of commission for his trouble, and this is the charge now preferred against him. Soon afterwards the wheelbarrow hater was missed from his accustomed gang by Mr. Douglas, and, it being evident that he was perfectly well, he was ordered back to the ranks. He cried, and protested that it was not fair. He had paid the nurse so much for his immunity from the chain-gang, and how was it he had to go there now? The whole affair then came out. The nurse was sent for, and, under threat of a little "good discipline," confessed all, and gave the name of his confederate, who, when he found the game was up, likewise made a clean breast of it. The case will come on to-day.

Police Intelligence, Dec. 27th.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Seven rough-looking fellows, coolies, from West Point, were charged with burglariously attempting to enter the house of Tam-ching, foreman carpenter to Messrs. Jas. Rinch & Co. Complainant stated that shortly before twelve o'clock last night, he was awakened by hearing a noise outside his house, and on looking out saw a man creeping through a hole which had been made in one of the walls. He immediately jumped up and called some of his men, about thirty of whom were sleeping in the same house. Some of these men ran out of the door, and the four first prisoners were caught while running away, about fifty yards from the house. He also saw several other people running up the hill side, but these all escaped.

Sheik Mosdeen, watchman, West Point, testified that shortly before midnight he heard dogs barking, and also heard a noise of hammering at a wall. He proceeded in the direction of the sound, and turning his bull's eye lamp on the carpenter's house, he saw eight or ten men. He at once called to the inmates, upon which the thieves decamped. He pursued them, and arrested the first two prisoners, but the other men escaped up the hills.

The presence of the other five prisoners was accounted for by Inspector Grimes, who, from information received had arrested them this morning, sleeping in a coolie house near the scene of the attempted burglary. He had also discovered in the house, three suspicious-looking "jemmies" and an axe, besides a torch and some partially burnt clothing.

His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow, in order to obtain further evidence, as well as a correct plan of the premises.

SUMMONS.

Mr. Munger, of the firm of Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik and Co., was summoned at the instance of Ho-achew, P.C. No. 3, for allowing a fierce and savage dog at large, unmuzzled.

Complainant stated that on the morning of the 24th inst., at about seven o'clock, while on duty in Stanley-street, he observed the side door of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik's house open, and went near for the purpose of telling some of the servants to sweep up the pathway, as there was some dirt over opposite the door. Suddenly a dog rushed out and bit him in the knee, drawing blood and also tearing his trousers.

Defendant said that this dog was always kept tied up, but this morning it had broken its chain. He was not aware that it was at all savage; all the boys and coolies in the house were continually playing with it, and strange coolies were constantly passing in and out the building, yet none of them were ever bitten.

His Worship wanted to know how large the animal was, and complainant described it as a bitch of about seventeen or eighteen catties.

His Worship then hoped Mr. Munger would be careful in keeping this dog tied up for the future, as it appeared to be a dangerous animal, and, under promise of this, he would only inflict a fine of $5 on this occasion, with the addition of twenty-five cents to the constable for damage done to his clothes.

KIDNAPPING.

Woo-a-foon was brought up on remand, charged with kidnapping two boys, named Loh-a-kew and Loh-a-kow, aged eleven and fourteen years respectively, and also with attempting to extort the sum of $100 for their ransom.

Fong-a-yee, residing with her family in a brothel in Tai-pin-shan, and an uproariously noisy, garrulous old woman, stated that on November 22nd, about 3 p.m., her two sons, A-kew and A-kow went out to play, as usual, but as they did not return to their meals in the evening she became alarmed, and gave information to the police, but did not offer any reward, being too poor to do so. On the 27th, prisoner, whom she had known two months previous, came to the brothel and informed her that he had seen her two boys at Macao, and thought he could get them back for her if she was willing to pay $100 for their ransom. She said she was far too poor to pay this sum, and he suggested that she should manage to make up 380 at least. A few days afterwards she accompanied prisoner to Macao, he having promised to show her where her sons were kept, but he failed to keep his promise and gave her the slip after a time, however, she came across him again, when he gave her a letter for her daughter Achat, saying that the contents of this document would explain all about her lost boys. This daughter Achat was an inmate in the brothel, and prisoner used to visit her almost daily. Complainant returned to Hongkong in a passage boat the same evening. A few days afterwards prisoner again came to the brothel in which she lived, and by this time she had managed to scrape a little money together by borrowing at a heavy rate of interest, and she mentioned this to the prisoner, and said she hoped soon to be able to redeem her boys, but stated that there was no occasion for her raising any money now, as he would get back the boys for her by the 9th December, but she did not believe his words, and gave him in custody. She had paid prisoner's expenses and her own to Macao, but had never given him any money. The letter which prisoner had handed her was then put in, and was to the effect that the writer had treated the two boys to Pak-shan, where a rich man had taken a fancy to the younger and wanted to buy him, but the elder was still on the market. If she wished to redeem the children she must get $100 and take it to Macao, and this must be done quickly, as the writer would have to leave on business in a few days. He had been unable to discover the abductor of these boys, but trusted to do so shortly.

The letter was addressed to Achat, and signed "Afoon," prisoner's name.

Ho-a-see, servant in another brothel, who was examined on the previous occasion, being recalled, testified that the letter produced was shown to her on November 29th, and on December 6th, she heard that prisoner was in Hongkong; he went to the brothel in which previous witness resided, and she saw him there. Heard him tell previous witness that he had found her boys, but they could not be redeemed for less than $70, if that sum could be raised he would bring them over on the 9th. The mother then said that if she saw her boys here she would pay the $70, but prisoner said he could not get them until he received the money. Witness asked who had taken them away, but prisoner refused to answer the question.

Lai-a-kum, Chinese sergeant of police, deposed that on November 24th information was given at the Central-station that two boys were missing. He was told off to look after the case, and had been several times to the mother's house where he had always been told by her that she had not seen prisoner since the loss of the boys. He had also been to Macao, prisoner since his arrest having given him the address of one Lee-a-kin, whom he said would produce the boys, but witness was unable to find this man. He arrested prisoner on the 6th instant at the brothel.

Other corroborative and connecting evidence was afterwards taken at great length, and His Worship then committed prisoner for trial at the Supreme Court.

INSANE.

A respectable-looking, well dressed man, called Pun-a-ohong, and described as a butcher, was brought up on the charge of being insane, and using violence towards his mother, Pan-uhoe.

It appeared that the prisoner had been for some time in this melancholy state, and his relations had been endeavouring to keep him out of mischief; but latterly he had become violent, and they could not manage him at all. His mother now requested the court to confine him for a time, until she could make arrangements for forwarding him to his native place.

Prisoner, who was evidently labouring under a strong mental delusion of some kind, on hearing his mother's statement, said, "My no koolee; my no stupid; my stop Shanghai five year; plenty money squeeze my—$3,000." He then broke out in Chinese, threatening to kill his mother.

His Worship explained to the women that there was unfortunately no institution here for people in their son's melancholy state, but he would send him to a place where he would be tolerably well cared for, and he would order a constable to take charge of him, and convey him to the Lunatic Asylum at Canton.

The Late Fire.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TALE.

The following depositions relating to the late fire were taken yesterday before C. May, Esq., at the magistracy, in a case in which one Loo-a-yune, described as a coppersmith, living in Hollywood-road, was brought up on the common charge of being a suspicious character. The inquiry was originally held with closed doors, as it was feared that something might leak out which would prevent the police from following up the track, but the reason for these precautions is now removed.

P.C. 55, being declared, stated that during the past four months he had been accustomed to do special duty on the Canton Wharf in plain clothes, on the arrival and departure of the steamers, and he knew prisoner by sight, having repeatedly seen him hanging about in that locality. On the 19th inst. he came to him at the wharf, saying: "Lukong, do you want to make your fortune? You remember the late fire in Tam-a-choy's lane; that was wilfully done, and I know who did it. It was a man with a scar on his forehead, and several marks of gunpowder were used." I asked if he could point out the man, and he said he was willing to do so, but would not give evidence against him. I then made arrangements to meet him next day, and at the appointed time and place I did so. I asked him if he had seen the man, but he replied no, we cannot see him when the Macao steamer comes in, but on the arrival of the Canton steamer he will be here. Prisoner then went away, and I waited until the time appointed, but he did not return. The following day about noon I met him again, and he promised to try and see the man in the afternoon. On the arrival of the Canton steamer I remained on the wharf with him, but he said that he could not see the man. We then arranged to go in search of him in the evening. I understood that the man was one of those frequenters of the wharf generally hanging about among crowds looking out for an opportunity to rob. According to agreement, I met him about dusk, in Chungyee lane, police constable Ashton accompanying me. I having previously informed him what the prisoner had told me. Prisoner said "You two walk up one street while I go up the other, but you must not follow me." We met him at the end of the street; when he said, I have not been able to meet him but I will go to the brothel which he is in the habit of frequenting, and see if he is there. He then went away, and we waited for him for some time. At length he returned, saying that he could not find the man. Ashton then said that we must arrest prisoner. In the way to the station, we passed several opium shops, and prisoner expressed a wish to look in there, we allowed him to do so, but he could not find his man. He then said that he could see him in three days at the latest, but we told him to, the station. He objected greatly to going, and, pointing to a revolver which Ashton carried, said that he would sooner be shot dead, than be taken there, for fear he should be involved in the affair. They arrived at the station about seven p.m. on the 21st, and prisoner was taken before Mr. Deane on the next day, but refused to make any statement, and merely said that I had wronged him.

P.C. No. 9, Edward Ashton, sworn, deposed, I am daily on duty on the Canton Wharf in plain clothes. I first heard of this affair on the 19th instant. P.C. 55 told me that a man had told him that the fire had been led from the godowns on the Praya by a train of powder leading to Tam-Acboy's lane, and that jars, each containing four ounces of powder, had been placed at intervals along the train. Every day he kept saying something or other about this, and eventually I thought it my duty to report the matter to Mr. Deane, which I did, and added that I thought the man was afraid to come forward and say what he knew. Mr. Deane then gave me certain orders, in consequence of which I accompanied No. 55 to Hollywood-road, soon after dark on the evening of the 21st inst., and met prisoner, whom we followed from house to house, meaning to speak to different brothels, looking for a man whom prisoner was to point out, but we could not find him. On getting as far as the Joss House, I told him to come with me to the station. He objected, and I tried all I could to coax him, but he still resisted, and I was obliged to call assistance and take him by force.

Prisoner, who is known to have been formerly in gaol, then made a long statement to the effect that having been out of employment for some time he was endeavouring to get the contract for carrying away to remove the debris from the scene of the late fire, and on the 21st he was looking over the spot to ascertain how much labour would be likely to be required, when he was accosted by P.C. 55, whom he had not previously known, and who wanted him to follow some of his friends in the work. He met him again in Hollywood-road, and had some further conversation with him on the subject. The statements about the train of powder, &c., were entirely false from beginning to end. He had been eight years in the colony, and had never been in gaol, and could find good security for his respectability.

The case was remanded until to-day, in order that inquiries might be made into the matter.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Friday Evening.

There is no change in the Opium market. Patna has been placed at $643 and Benares at $638 on credit terms, and Benares at $638 to $640. Some business has been done in 12th sales Patna, to arrive, at $633 on three weeks' time. In Malwa a few small sales have been effected to the natives at $700 on credit, but the Drug can be got at $685 on cash terms, at which rate there are more buyers than sellers.

In the general markets business continues on the most limited scale, added to the present depression, the holidays now in progress have their influence, as also the approach of the Chinese New Year. The natives are withdrawing by degrees from business, as is their usual custom at this season of the year, and beyond actual necessities are buying nothing. Sales are reported to-day of 500 pieces 8½-lbs. Grey Shirtings at $3.25 cash, and 300 pieces assorted Spanish Stripes at $1.62. Raw Cotton remains firm notwithstanding the small demand. The present stock is far from heavy, and with the prospect of small shipments from India, prices will no doubt remain firm, if not advance as soon as business shall have been resumed at the close of the native holiday. Sales reported to-day embrace 250 bales Bombay at $16.30 to $17.25, and 250 bales Bengal at $14.50 to $15.50. In the Produce market only a few unimportant sales are reported. With the exception of two shares China Traders' Insurance placed at $100 premium, there has been nothing doing in the stock market. Quotations are—Bank, old, 8 per cent., and new, 1 per cent. premium, with buyers of the former and sellers of the latter; Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, old 22 and new 12 per cent. premium, with buyers; Steamboat, 16 per cent. discount, buyers; Union Dock, 274 per cent. discount, buyers; and Hotel, 60 per cent. discount, buyers.

SALES ON THE 27TH DECEMBER, 1867.

As reported by Chinese.

Wool and Cotton Mixtures, 900 pieces, at $1.02, by Wm. Pustan & Co. to Fook-tai.

Bombay Cotton, 30 bales, at $17.00, by E. D. Sassoon & Co. to Canton merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 50 bales, at $15.75, by Parsee merchant to Chuen-shing.

Singapore Cotton, 180 bales, at $14.75, by Mody & Co. to Chinese merchant.

Saltpetre, 200 bales, at $6.25, by H. P. Cama & Co. to Pun-sun.

Vermicelli, 100 bales, at $8.20, by Kwong-fook-wo by retail.

Whitewax, 1 piece at $510.00, by Yek-fat by retail.

Cow Hides, 150 piculs, at $10.40, by Yuen-fat to Fatshan merchant.

Green Peas, 300 piculs, at $2.60, by Kin-cheong to Hongkong merchant.

White Beans, 1,200 piculs, at $2.24, by Wing-cheong-shun to Hongkong merchant.

Yellow Wax, 10 piculs, at $100.60, by Fook-mow-loong to Canton merchant.

Cow Hides, 200 piculs, at $10.70, by Fook-mow-loong to Seuk-loong merchant.

Yellow Wax, 15 piculs, at $102.50, by Hop-hing to Fatshan merchant.

Tientsin Wheat, 800 piculs, at $2.30, by Sum-now to Hongkong merchant.

NEWS FOR THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Hongkong Association.

A meeting of the above Association was held on the 23rd inst., at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. F. Parry took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that since the association last met, a great many persons had come forward and enrolled themselves as members, and he would now read over their names. After reading an extensive list of names, the chairman continued: It was evident from this that the objects with which the association had been formed and the ends it had in view were very unanimously approved of by the community at large, a result that was highly gratifying. At the last meeting it had been resolved that the committee then appointed should draw up a petition to parliament on the subject of the Military Contribution, and this he was happy to say had been done, and the consideration of this draft petition was the object of the present meeting. It was not long, but he thought it would be found to embody all that was to be said on the subject, with the exception of a clause that it was contemplated to add, setting forth that this Colony was not productive. This was a most important fact, and when embodied in the petition would be thought make the story quite complete.

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to read the draft petition, as follows:—

To the Honourable the COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, *in Parliament assembled:*

The HUMBLE PETITION of the Undersigned Residents in the COLONY OF HONGKONG

SHEWETH:—

THAT the charge upon the revenues of this colony of £20,000 a year, as a military contribution, in aid of the expenses entailed upon the British Government by the maintenance of troops in China, has proved to be a burden, which the colonial finances are unable to bear. Three years ago, when the contribution was imposed, these finances were in a sound and prosperous condition: On the 1st of January, 1865, the surplus of assets over liabilities was $268,000, while in the beginning of 1867 there was only a nominal surplus of $24,000 shown on the public accounts. This sum moreover was so far from being available, that the Government was driven to use, for current expenditure, money belonging to suitors in the Supreme Court, and when this was called for, to borrow $100,000 from the local bank at a high rate of interest.

THAT the considerations which induced the Duke of Newcastle to demand a military contribution of £20,000 a year from Hongkong, are expressed in a dispatch from his Grace to Mr. Mercer, then Acting Governor of Hongkong, dated September 5th, 1863, in which he says:—"Although I am aware that the receipts from land sales may be expected to fall off, I think it undeniable that the general financial position of Hongkong is, and is likely to remain in a highly sound and prosperous state. I can hardly doubt that exclusive of the balance in hand amounting as I have said to £98,000, there will be an annual sum of £20,000 or £40,000 available for public works, and what may be called extraordinary purposes."

In a succession of dispatches extending over the next twelve months, Mr. Mercer and Sir Hercules Robinson remonstrated urgently against the proposed tax: They pointed out that the colony was not able to bear the burden imposed, and if it had been able could not justly be called on to do so. The troops stationed in Hongkong were sent out here "because England's share in the foreign trade of China is estimated at over thirty-millions sterling, because this trade is mostly carried on in British vessels from the open ports in China, at each of which we have British settlements and British subjects, for whom we claim exemption from territorial jurisdiction, because in the management of this vital trade, and in the Government of our own subjects scattered along the whole seaboard of China, in the foreign settlements now 14 in number, we are necessarily brought into constant intercourse with the Chinese government, and there can be no doubt that the presence of a small body of troops somewhere nearer China than India, has an excellent effect in averting difficulties, while they form a base of operations if misunderstandings should unfortunately arise." Sir H. Robinson declared the troops superfluous as for the safety of Hongkong was concerned, and undertook to be responsible for the maintenance of good order in the colony, with the aid of the local police force alone. He also pointed out that the military authorities occupied land in the centre of the town, which if it could be resumed by the colony, would tend to £10,000 a year, so that in a pecuniary sense the community were positively losers rather than gainers, by the presence of the troops. The colony, in fact "was established not for the purposes of colonisation, or for the advantage of future colonists, but solely because it was considered it would be a convenience to the mother country on political and military grounds."

THAT in 1867 a committee of your honourable House reported in reference to Hongkong "Nor do we think it right that the burden of maintaining that which is rather a post for general influence, and the protection of the general trade in the China seas, than a colony in the ordinary sense, should be thrown in any degree on the Merchants or other persons, who may be resident upon it." The committee on Military defences in the colonies (1860) include Hongkong by implication amongst those "Military posts in which garrisons are maintained for objects altogether independent of and distinct from the defence of the particular colony in which they are situated," and the committee were of opinion "that as these garrisons are maintained without reference to the wants and wishes of the inhabitants, they should be dealt with exceptionally, and not included in any general scheme of colonial contribution." Again, so late as in 1864, the select committee of your Hon. House on Colonial Military expenditure, included Hongkong in the class of "Military garrisons, stations, convict depots, maintained chiefly for objects of Imperial policy—the responsibility and main cost of the defence of which properly devolve on the Imperial government."

THAT in reference to the capacity of Hongkong to pay the £20,000 a year, it will be seen the Duke of Newcastle had argued that a surplus revenue from £20,000 to £40,000 a year might be reckoned on by Hongkong in future. Sir H. Robinson earnestly strove to convince his Grace that he was mistaken, and that this surplus could not be anticipated. Events as your petitioners have shown have justified the arguments of the late governor. The Duke of Newcastle, however, declined to alter his opinion on the subject, and wrote: "It is impossible for me to doubt that the security given to the inhabitants, and traders of Hongkong by the presence of H.M. forces, would be cheaply purchased by a moderate payment of £20,000, and therefore I should not be doing justice to the inhabitants of this country, if I failed to require that the Imperial Treasury should be relieved to that extent, as soon as possible from the burden of supporting that force." While this correspondence was going forward, the colony was undertaking to invest £50,000 in building a Mint, which had been suggested by Sir H. Robinson as a means of benefitting the colony, and of saving a large sum lost on exchange to the Imperial Government. When the demand for a Military Contribution was made, Sir H. Robinson stated that he would never have proposed the Mint, if he had been aware of the intention to impose this tax. He therefore urged that the £50,000 might be regarded as Military Contribution paid in advance, and be looked on as an advance from the Home Government on account of the Mint, to be repaid as the expected profits should accrue. Mr. Cardwell, however, "allow the payment to be encumbered by any circuitous arrangement with the British Treasury." The colony was thus required not only to pay the Military Contribution, but to expend in another direction its accumulated surplus capital, by the sacrifice of which it might otherwise have stood off for a few years, the embarrassments by which it has now been overtaken:

THAT remonstrances having proved of no avail, the Governor under compulsion brought the proposed vote before the Legislative Council: Official members, who are not at liberty to vote in opposition to orders from the Colonial office (see Sir H. Robinson's dispatch, Sept. 7th, 1864), are in a large majority on this Council, and the vote was consequently passed, but the Council immediately afterwards passed, by a majority of eight to one, a resolution declaring that the maintenance of troops in Hongkong was not necessary for the protection of Colonial interests. A public meeting was then held, and a memorial to the Secretary of State for the colonies, deprecating the contribution and signed by nearly the whole mercantile community was sent home. Mr. Cardwell, however, declined to accede to the prayer of this memorial, and from the 1st January, 1865, the contribution was exacted. During the current year however, the payments have fallen into arrears, as the colony has been reduced to a condition of insolvency. On the 1st of January, 1863, the surplus of assets over liabilities was $475,000 or £99,000, but since that date the expenses of establishing the Mint have absorbed over $300,000 for which investment the colony may be said to have received no return whatever, as the undertaking has proved such a complete failure that its gross earnings have amounted to little more than $10,000. The annual accounts of the colony meanwhile have shown a deficit in every year since 1863, as will be seen by the following figures taken from official records:—

	Rec.	Expend.	Def.
1863	£120,028	£121,889	£1,860
1864	132,884	156,022	23,138
1865	175,717	195,376	19,659
1866	160,224	198,824	38,600

During the present year all old accumulations having been absorbed, it was found impossible to continue the regular payments of the contribution, and they fell into arrears, but your petitioners understand that the Secretary of State for the colonies sent out to the Government of Hongkong imperative orders that these arrears should be paid, and that if necessary the required sums should be raised by new systems of taxation. In consequence of these orders the present Governor, Sir R. MacDonnell, was driven to avail himself of an ordinance providing for the establishment of Stamp Duties, passed in 1866, against the vehement remonstrances of nearly the whole community. Partly by means of this new tax, which frightens the Chinese and endangers the commercial existence of the colony, and partly by means of sums which have accrued from the issue of licenses to Chinese gambling houses, it is possible that the arrears of the contribution and the amount due for the current year may be extracted from the colony. Meanwhile, however, the Praya or quay which abuts the harbour side for more than two miles, which may perhaps be considered the main thoroughfare of the town, and on which most of the principal warehouses stand, remains in the dilapidated state to which it was reduced by the autumn typhoons. The government has no funds with which to undertake its effective repair, and has made an effort, the issue of which is still uncertain, to fasten the legal responsibility for the repair of the Praya upon the Marine lot-holders. To the future your Petitioners look with dismay:

THAT briefly recapitulating the arguments brought forward by Sir H. Robinson, and in this humble petition, your petitioners represent the Military Contribution to have been unfairly imposed upon Hongkong, because the garrison was not sent here for the sake of the Colony: On the contrary, the island was obtained from China, and made the price of the peace of Nankin, because the British Government wished to establish a garrison upon it. To reduce the expenses of the place, merchants were encouraged to come here, buy land, and pay regular ground rent, in return for which they were offered the incidental advantages of residence in a British Colony: This succeeded so well that the land tax and rates which they paid showed the expense of the Civil Establishment in 1855, and have continued to do so ever since. But deluded by the appearance of a full treasury, containing the accumulated premia paid for land lots, which was in fact the capital of the colony, and should never have been included in a revenue account at all, the Duke of Newcastle came to the conclusion that the revenue would yield a progressive surplus. He therefore decided that the colony should first of all pay for the establishment of a Mint with the money in hand, and afterwards pay a similar Military Contribution of £20,000 a year with its expected surplus. His Grace imposed the Contribution in the face of the report by the committee of Your Honourable House, as your petitioners have shown. The injustice of levying this tax was thrust out of sight, because it was supposed that Hongkong could so easily pay the amount demanded. So far was this supposition erroneous that, in attempting to do so, the colony has been reduced to the verge of bankruptcy:

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that Your Honourable House will be pleased to take such measures as may procure relief for the Colony of Hongkong from the burden of paying a Military Contribution to the Imperial Government.

The CHAIRMAN said he should be glad to hear any suggestions or amendments that any one might think proper, or if it were thought best that it should be curtailed in length. He thought, however, the story was told as briefly as it was possible, and that it embraced all the important points and arguments that were to be advanced, and would be found complete, if he would read a draft of the additional clause it was proposed to insert. It was as follows:—

"That it is important, in connection with all subjects relating to the Government of Hongkong, to bear in mind that the colony is absolutely non-productive, and depends for its existence entirely on the fact that it has been found a convenient centre for the transaction of business in China. If the commerce now carried on here should become burdened by heavy taxation, it is seriously to be feared that large numbers of mercantile firms would withdraw their head offices from Hongkong, and thus remove the sole reason for the amplification of the colony, as a commercial port."

No remarks being offered, the chairman said it would be necessary that this meeting should pass a resolution approving the petition, and authorizing the committee to take such further steps as would be necessary for having it properly engrossed and forwarded.

Mr. WHYTE said he thought the Association owed a deep debt of gratit

ledge of English and the rudiments of a mercantile education, by a motive to better their own condition solely in this colony, and to get so much knowledge as would do this, and no more, instead of for any advantages that might accrue from such knowledge itself. Now, however unfortunate this might be, he was nevertheless very happy to know that there was such a motive for acquiring just so much and no more than was competent for them to gain a livelihood and he thought it was in our power to invigorate this motive and make the standard higher if we chose. If we encouraged that extraordinary lingo called "pidgin English" and he understood there were schools among the Chinese for teaching it, if we made no distinction in the amount of wages we paid, and the preference we gave to the boy who could speak English, as compared with the one who was only up in this lingo, we were ourselves continuing an evil that he believed in process of time and in no undue time would be rectified, but that no effort we now had in our power if we chose to remedy, and entirely correct. If we only made this distinction and difference in our employés, the difficulties of which Father Ramondi had spoken would be in a fair way of being mended. Judge Ball, who had attended the examinations, and H.E. was exceedingly sorry that he had not been able to do so himself from pressure of public business; had informed him that there was decided and satisfactory improvement since last year, and although, he was not a friend to compliments being bandied between the Governor and the head of an institution, still he was an admirer of hard and diligent work. He was a worker himself (applause), and he admired it in others. He had hoped to have been able to have looked in on them, while their examinations were in progress, and judged for himself, but he had been excluded, and that was one of his reasons for being present all the more on this occasion. He therefore congratulated Father Ramondi on the progress of the past year. He had, however, another reason for being present on this occasion. Last year he had promised to give a gold medal to the boy that had during the year made the best use of his talents. He had requested Father Ramondi to select the recipient, not for any excessive natural ability or for any close application to any one study, but the boy who had made the most of the talents with which he had been endowed, he they little or be they great. Master John Gutierrez had been chosen, and H. E. had great pleasure in now giving him this medal. He thought he could safely prophesy that he would be successful in life, and if he continued to make the most of the talents God had given him, he was sure a place in life would be provided for him, of which he need never be ashamed. (Applause.)

Master Gutierrez thanked His Excellency in a few well-chosen words.

The other prizes were then distributed by His Excellency for proficiency in book keeping, English composition, English grammar, Portuguese and French, languages, drawing, good behaviour and close application, to Chinese scholars for proficiency in English and in writing their own language, and to a Portuguese lad for proficiency in the Chinese language. At the conclusion of these exercises Master Wagner came forward and thanked H. E. on behalf of his fellow pupils in a very neatly spoken address, for the honour he had so kindly done them by his presence, as well as by distributing to them their prizes. A musical selection by four of the pupils concluded the exercises.

The Stamp Act.

On the 23rd inst., at the Police Court, Chun-a-chew, carpenter, and E. W. Blackwood, proprietor of the Empire Tavern, were summoned before C. May, Esq., sitting magistrate, for breach of section VII. of the Stamp Act, in having entered into a mutual agreement without affixing the necessary fifty cent stamp. Mr. Hazeland, Crown solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mitchell, collector of stamps, was also in attendance.

It appeared that on the 19th instant the carpenter, Chun-a-chew, had sued Blackwood in the Summary Jurisdiction Court for a hundred and odd dollars, for work done, and Blackwood produced an agreement to prove that $40 only was the amount due. This document, not bearing the necessary stamp, was impounded by the Judge, and hence the present proceedings. The case has already appeared at length in these columns.

Chun-a-chew was first called up.

Mr. Hazeland said that there would be no occasion to call any witnesses in this case, as defendant himself admitted the signature, and that was sufficient for the purposes of the prosecution.

His Worship, however, objected to defendant being allowed to criminate himself in this manner. He would rather hear what Mr. Hazeland's witnesses had to say.

Joseph Poppins, barman at the Empire Tavern, testified to having written out the agreement produced, between Mr. Blackwood and defendant. He signed for Mr. Blackwood, and defendant also put his signature to it. It was an agreement for work which was to be done in the bar-room of the Empire Tavern.

This was the case for the Crown.

Defendant admitted the signature. He had been sometime away from the colony, and knew nothing whatever about the Stamp Act.

His Worship said that the Government had taken every possible precaution to make the provisions of this ordinance familiar to the Chinese residents in the colony, by notices which had been freely circulated among them; but still he wished to make it known, especially among the Chinese that any one who might at any time be at a loss with respect to what stamp was necessary for any document might obtain gratuitous information (Mr. Mitchell—"gratuitous information,") by applying to the collector of stamps. By not complying with the necessary regulations, defendant had placed himself in a too fold predicament. He had not only laid himself open to the infliction of a heavy fine, but had also lost his case in the Summary Court, as the document could not be taken in evidence. At the same time he was willing to believe that defendant had erred more in ignorance of the law than from any desire to evade payment of the fifty cent tax; had he considered otherwise, he would have inflicted a very severe penalty, but in this instance he thought proper to exhibit consideration for the defendant, and would merely fine him the small amount of $10.

A second case against the same unfortunate man was then brought on.

In this instance the document on which the prosecution was based was a straight translation of the English document, on which defendant had been already fined, into Chinese. It appeared that defendant not being satisfied with the English document which was held by Poppins, engaged a friend to translate it into Chinese, which he imagined to have done in such a peculiar manner as to baffle not only the Registrar-General, but even the Chinese interpreters. It was in fact English words placed on paper in Chinese characters commencing with a series of characters, which gave the sound "I agee lee" and further on came a character giving the name of "Be-hekee-fool," but there were quite sufficient bona fide characters to prove it to be an agreement. This document had also been signed by Poppins, but not by the defendant, whose friend, Wong-a-yew, a shopkeeper living opposite to the Empire Tavern, had written it for him. Mr. Hazeland thought that under these circumstances he would withdraw the summons. But His Worship considered that as the document had been drawn up at the request of A-chew, and for his benefit, he was the responsible party in spite of his not having signed it. In this instance however, His Worship would only inflict the nominal penalty of $1, as defendant had been already punished for violating the law, and he hoped that this would be a lesson to him in his future business transactions.

Defendant demurred at paying these fines, as he had not yet been paid for the work he had done, but he was comforted by the assurance that this was the consequence of breaking the law.

Mr. Mitchell informed the defendant that if not more than fourteen days had elapsed since the date of the agreement, it could still be made valid by payment of an extra stamp fee. It turned out though that the document was nearly two months old, but the collector of stamps said that for a further consideration he could make it good up to four months from date of signature. Defendant had better come to the Stamp-office and consult him about the matter.

Mr. Blackwood was then called up, and Poppins, the unhappy author of all this confusion, having been again put into the witness box, again testified to having written out the obnoxious document, which was headed "Agreement between E. W. Blackwood and A-chew," but he had no authority from Mr. Blackwood for so doing, and had in fact been blamed for it, his employer telling him he had no business to do anything of the kind, but did not while blaming him say anything about the "Stamp Act."

Mr. Hazeland contended that Mr. Blackwood was responsible for the act of his employé Poppins.

R. Rosario, interpreter at the Summary Jurisdiction Court, deposed that on the 17th inst., Mr. Blackwood had produced the document now in court, for the purpose of defence, in a suit in which he was sued for a sum of money.

Defendant said he neither wrote out the agreement or signed it or gave any authority for it to be written; he in fact knew nothing about it until it was given him by Poppins.

His Worship held that defendant had not repudiated this document. By keeping and producing it in court, he had in fact acknowledged it, and so sanctioned the act of Poppins in creating it up. Perhaps it was rather difficult to make people comprehend how far they might avail themselves of the protection afforded by the Stamp Act, or how far in fact they were compellable to use stamps for certain purposes, but there was less excuse for Europeans than for Chinese; but in this instance he did not consider that defendant had wilfully evaded payment of the Stamp-tax, but rather inclined to the opinion that he had only acted incautiously. He should therefore merely fine him the small amount of $5.

The Origin of the Late Fire

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of the Chinaman who died in the Civil Hospital in consequence of injuries received from the blasting operations carried on among the ruins of the late fire on the 2nd instant, and which may now be taken as an inquiry into the origin of the late fire, was resumed on Dec. 14th, but as might be expected had to be brought to a close without any actual definite result being arrived at.

Kwok-hoong-fook, ship's compradore, stated that his house was in Kwong-yuen-lane, and he was there on the night of the fire. He knew that a woman named A-kew lived in the house opposite to his own. Shortly after the fire broke out in the godowns on the Praya he saw three persons go up to her house, apparently looking round for what they could pick up. While they were in the house he saw that the house was suddenly on fire, and thought that they had been the cause of the outbreak. He saw some one cut down one of these three men as they descended the stairs. He could not recognise any of these three men, and he neither saw nor heard of any stink pots being used, but he believed that these men must have set fire to the house in Kwong-yuen-lane, as it was at some distance from the original fire. He saw no weapons in the hands of these men.

There was no further evidence to be adduced, and it was believed that the witness who halted on Friday last, would not have been able to throw much light on the matter.

The coroner then addressed the jury, and said that he did not think that anything could be gained by prolonging this enquiry any further. He had had private interviews with numbers of Chinese, but could obtain no reliable information from them. There had been a meeting of some of the most influential Chinese in the colony, and he had addressed a letter to them, requesting their co-operation in discovering a solution to the question under consideration, but they had not been curious enough to accord him an answer. He had also an interview with a number of highly respectable compradores, &c., and they had merely made it an opportunity for bringing to his notice a number of real or imaginary grievances, such as misconduct on the part of sundry Chinese constables, &c., but they could tell him no more about the actual origin of the fire, than that they were in the opinion that it first originated in the godowns through carelessness with candles or smoking, or something of the kind, and they had a suspicion that the conflagration was assisted in its spread by the assistance of thieves; beyond this they had been unable to expand him with any information whatever. He did not think that there was enough evidence before the jury to warrant them in taking any notice of this vague rumour. The statement of a very material witness, the man who had cut down one of the thieves, who was leaving a house next to his own, did not prove whether his house had actually caught fire from the one adjoining, which was alleged to have been set on fire, or whether it had caught from the mat cook house which was seen to blaze up, and taking into consideration the dry nature of the material, he thought that even a very small spark might have soon caused a blaze. With regard to the evidence of the officers of engineers who had been examined as to the powder used, which was allowed to have been a mistake, this would have to be traced (if such a thing were possible) to the Circumlocution office at home, which was out of the question, although they the engineer had received the powder from some one, who had received it from some one else, who thought it was intended for up at home, and so on to the end of the chapter. Mr. Chapman had stated that he had given all available assistance at his disposal in the shape of police, and he (the coroner) did not think that anything more could be done in the matter. He thanked the jury for their forbearance and the attention which they had given to the case; unconditionally it would have been a good thing if they could have found out the origin of the fire, but they had all done their best and found this to be impossible.

The jury then returned a verdict of accidental death, with a special recommendation that serious attention should be paid to the prevailing custom of using open Chinese candles in godowns, and that more attention should be paid in future to the quality of powder used for blasting operations in crowded thoroughfares.

Treaty Revision.

MEMORIAL *by the* TIENTSIN COMMUNITY *to* SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, *regarding the approaching revision of the Treaty.*

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit for your Excellency the enclosed suggestions, relative to alterations and additions, on the revision of the Treaty in 1868, and we beg, at the same time, to make the following remarks concerning them:—

Nos. 1 to 24 refer to matters of general interest, common to all the ports of China, while Nos. 1 to 5, which follow these, are limited to this locality or its neighbourhood.

No. 1.—(Art. VIII of the Tientsin Treaty.)—Protestant Missionaries, according to the experience of some of those resident here, have found much trouble and opposition, either direct or indirect, from the Chinese Officials in the country—Tung Chow is more particularly quoted; while they observe that the Roman Catholic Missionaries are allowed to pursue their avocations in peace and without interference. They ask, therefore, for an equality of rights and privileges.

No. 2.—(Art. IX. of the Tientsin Treaty.)—Experience has constantly shown that the existence of the passport system, as applied to foreigners while travelling, still remains very imperfectly known to the Chinese officials in the interior.

The value of the passport thus becomes diminished, and ceases to have its intended action as a protective document to the peaceable and lawful traveller or trader.

Nos. 3 and 4.—(Art. XII. and XIV. of the Tientsin Treaty.)—We would desire the most liberal construction of these two clauses, believing that, in their true spirit, it was the intention of the framers that complete access to the interior should be secured for all lawful purposes, whether of religion, commerce or pleasure.

The argument that such access could not have been intended, because, by Art. XI., certain treaty ports were distinctly specified for the purposes of trade and residence, may be met by the enquiry as to what could then have been the intention of Art. XII.? If trade and residence were intended to be limited to the specified treaty ports, then its introduction clearly appears to have been unnecessary; but if the broader interpretation, which we are now endeavouring to obtain, is inapplicable, then the article in question is a dead letter.

The right of building and owning boats to trade in the interior, is so connected with the question of buying land or houses there, that we have placed our remarks upon both subjects together.

No. 4.—(Art. XXIV., XVIII. and Rule VII of the Tientsin Treaty.)—The illegal charges, often levied by petty, almost irresponsible authorities, upon goods in transit from the open ports to the districts of consumption, add so grievously to the districts cost, that the sale is either much diminished, or entirely ceases beyond a certain radius. They cannot, therefore, bear that fair competition with native manufactures which they would otherwise be enabled to do. And this, we think, is not in accordance with the intention of the Treaty, or with that wiser policy which would facilitate rather than obstruct, the attainment by the people of those commodities, which foreign nations can offer them better or cheaper than they can produce for themselves.

No. 6.—(Art. XXXII of the Tientsin Treaty.)—The use and purposes of dredging machines are too well known to require any comment of ours upon them.

No. 7.—(Art. XLV of the Tientsin Treaty.—The present limit of twelve months, as the time within which foreign imports may be re-exported, has been practically found too short, such imports sometimes requiring double that period before a sale can be effected.

It does not seem, in our opinion, that the Chinese Government could reasonably object to this proposition, as it is quite in accordance with the spirit of the treaty, which provides that upon paying duty once, and that upon being re-exported they shall be protected from paying duty by an Exemption Certificate.

No. 8.—The idea of throwing open all China to foreign intercourse seems a bold one, but only because we have permitted ourselves to trade and residence at a few ports on the coast; although the true spirit and object of the last treaties was, that the whole country should be opened to Christianity and Commerce in its entirety.

The extreme reluctance of the Chinese Government to accept its natural position as one only among the nations, its vain struggles against the destiny which has brought it repeatedly within the last quarter of a century into collision with its self-termed barbarian foes; the humiliation and sacrifices which have thus been entailed upon her, the gradual extension of foreigners upon her seaboard, which has resulted in the extension of their trade from one to thirteen ports, and the permanent location of foreign Envoys in her very capital, have not yet, it is believed, taught the Government that its true interest, as well as that of this immense empire, lies in a cordial and frank acceptance of the position, in encouraging the intercourse and cultivating the friendship of foreign nations; in not disdaining to learn from them those useful and practical arts, the knowledge of which would multiply the material resources of the country, add to the comforts and happiness of the people, and place her on that position of equality with other nations, which her population, numerically the largest in the world, her geographical position and her magnificent physical advantages, would naturally entitle her to assume.

As an example not unworthy of her imitation, we would point to the neighbouring Kingdom of Japan, opened to general intercourse with the outer world some sixteen or seventeen years, but which has amply embraced the opportunities and appreciated the advantages of Western intercourse. In addition to sending numerous bands of Japanese youths to Europe for instruction in foreign science, the heir apparent himself is now residing in the capital of France for the purpose of education.

Could China take heart and boldly throw the entire country open, without limit or restriction, the benefits to the whole nation, as well as to foreigners, would we believe, transcend the dreams of the most sanguine.

No. 9.—The introduction of foreign pastoral or agricultural colonists, in a country so well suited as Mongolia for such pursuits, would, while enlarging the field for capital and enterprise, not be without advantage to the inhabitants themselves.

By various accounts, much of the produce, such as Wool, &c., is lost or spoilt from imperfect systems of operation, and flocks and herds annually perish through the improvidence and ignorance of their owners.

No. 10.—The establishment of railways and telegraphs we consider as one of the most important, if not the most important, of all the measures which we trust are now on the eve of institution. The incalculable benefits of cheap transit which the first would introduce; the indefinite multiplication of wealth, consequent on the interchange of products between districts which now can practically have no exchange; the low price at which produce or foreign importations could be delivered to the consumer in remote inland districts; these and many other advantages are so manifest that we need not dilate on them. Your Excellency knows. We would mention, as being something locally near us, the Wool of Mongolia, the fine iron of Shan-Hsi, and the coal of the province; valuable products, the consumption and export of which are practically prohibited by the exclusive dearness of transit, the cost of which often exceeds several fold the cost of the articles themselves.

Telegraphs, in conjunction with railways would, we conceive, be one of the most potent weapons in the hands of the Government; not only giving it stability, but also giving it security against its enemies. By the first, it would receive instantaneous intelligence of insurrection or revolt, in the remotest province. By the second troops could be transferred to the disturbed district with ease, rapidity and economy.

The concentration of telegraph wires at the metropolis, like many veins in the hands of the charioteer, would give it command of the entire team; and enable it to control the most distant organisations, against which it is now too often powerless. This, of itself, would go far towards pacification; and would ultimately result in the extinction of those slumbering fires of rebellion, which seem by past experience to be almost normal to the condition of many parts of China and so hurtful to her prosperity.

No. 11.—The working of coal and iron mines, more especially the former, is one of great importance to the material prosperity of the country. The coal mines, according to the observations of many travellers, are worked so unskilfully as to produce but little of what they might be made to do; and chiefly surface coal only is obtained.

In this department of labour foreign science could be made available, manifestly to the benefit of the country and all concerned. In conjunction with railways, so that cost of transit would be moderate, there would be nothing to hinder a very large consumption, as well as export from this port, thus adding very materially to its prosperity.

No. 12.—The system of Bonded Warehouses is beneficially employed in other countries, and there seems no reason why China should fear to follow their example.

No. 13.—The inconvenience of having to receive in payment for goods, shoes of sycee of doubtful purity and value, is one often felt by the foreign merchant, and some protective remedy seems called for; we have therefore ventured the present suggestion.

No. 14—We believe that both the Government and the people would benefit by the establishment of a fixed currency; this would necessitate the establishment of a mint. Loss by weight, in consequence of the perplexing difference of standards of weight in various parts of the empire, had now to be submitted to, both by the Government in receiving bullion payments, as well as the people in making them. A standard currency would obviate this, to the advantage of all but shroffs, or those who live by the difficulties of the present system.

No. 15.—Holders of native bank notes have now nothing on which to fall back, in the event of the suspension of the banks; an occurrence which is only too common now-a-days. Usually, when a bank or money shop closes, nothing remains for the creditors but a little shop furniture of a very poor description; and this is mostly carried off piecemeal by those who may first arrive on the scene of action.

We think that the Government could if it pleased establish some kind of control, by which protection could be afforded to creditors towards recovering part of their loss.

No. 16.—Foreign salt, introduced at an ad valorem duty, might safely be allowed to compete with the native article. If it could be sold of better quality and cheaper than Chinese salt, why should not the people have the option of using it? And if it could not compete with Chinese salt, the natural laws of trade would soon cause its importation to cease.

No. 17.—It seems to us not unreasonable to ask for a return of the transit duty, when the goods come back from the interior unsold. But we leave this point for your Excellency's consideration.

No. 18.—Peking has hitherto been closed to foreign trade; more, we believe, out of consideration to the feelings and prejudices of the native officials there, than from any objection on the part of the people.

The time has arrived, however, after eight years' residence in the capital by the Foreign Legations, and the ameliorating influence on Chinese mistrust and prejudice, which, it is presumed, has resulted therefrom, for the officials to be reconciled to the presence of foreigners, and the restriction we venture to think, might now advantageously cease.

No. 19.—It would assist much in the export of coal to free it from export duty, so long as it did not leave China; this would encourage its consumption, and add also to the wealth of the country.

No. 20.—Chinese produce now pays two duties, the export duty at the port of export, and the trade duty at the port of import, the latter, we think, should be dispensed with.

No. 21.—The opening of the Yellow River to foreign trade and steam navigation, would be one of the many civilising agents which we trust to see eventually in operation.

No. 22.—While advocating direct intercourse between the foreign peoples and Chinese officials, instead of through the Consuls, as hitherto, we would remark, that we have the greatest confidence in the Consular body; nor have we the slightest desire to see their legitimate authority shortened. But we consider that such authority might judiciously be limited to their functions as international agents; to taking cognizance of crimes, trespasses and breaches of the law, and to action in those cases which affect the general interests of whole communities, rather than those of private individuals.

In the new era which is now, we hope, dawning on China, industrial enterprises of every description may possibly be undertaken by individuals, either singly or associated, in remote portions of the country far from Consular protection, and to the success of which, direct and free intercourse with the local authorities might be absolutely essential. The reference and the tedious and delays, inseparable from transacting business through a Consular channel under such circumstances, might often be fatal to the enterprise.

We believe that at the Treaty ports, even now, the Consuls in many petty cases, of interest merely to the persons concerned, might greatly to their own relief, yield up their present privilege of action to such persons, and allow them to prosecute their own cause with the Chinese authorities, with that warmth and energy which self interest would naturally inspire, but which they could hardly expect their Consuls to feel.

No. 23.—The Chinese Government have long laboured to prohibit both the importation and the smoking of foreign opium; as the opium war of 1840-42 sufficiently testified.

No. 24.—It is reasonable to believe that various products of China—and notably coal—when brought to the ports of export by cheap systems of transit, such as railways or inland steamers, must and will fall in value; or in other words be sold at a lower rate than at present. In such case the duties, which were originally based upon an ad valorem of five per cent, would obviously bear unjustly upon their altered and decreased value, and we think, therefore, under such circumstances, the duty should be lowered accordingly.

LOCAL.

No. 1.—A trade and demand for coal, which at present comes from the mines at Chai Tang, in the western hills near Peking, has commenced at this port, and the steamers which have used it speak so encouragingly of its good quality, for the due purposes of steam navigation, that its extended use is merely a question of cost. This almost entirely hinges upon the expense of transit, as coal which only costs taels per ton at the pit mouth, is swelled in price to taels by the time it reaches Tientsin.

A railway would allow it to be placed here at a moderate advance upon the original cost, and thus enable it to take its legitimate place as an export.

In the anticipated event of direct trade with England and the continent of Europe, coal would be a most useful ballast for vessels, engaged in the branch of trade, to take to Shanghai, or to those coast ports where they could find suitable cargoes with which to return home.

No. 2.—Docks at Taku, for the reception of grain and other junks, would relieve the present already too narrow for the traffic on its bosom, from the lumbering unwieldy native craft, which, owing to their helplessness, are a fruitful source of collision on the river, a subject which is annually becoming more momentous.

No. 3.—The dredging of the two Taku bars could be effected by the employment of proper dredging machines, similar to those in use in other countries; and the increase in the trade, from vessels of large burden being able to enter the port, with the corresponding increase in the maritime revenues, would offer, in our opinion, sufficient encouragement to undertake the undertaking.

No. 4.—A light-house on the Sha-lo-tem bank has long been wanted, and its need often discussed. Its value to a commercial port needs no advocacy of ours, and we believe that the local authorities have at length recognised its importance, both as a beacon of safety to vessels as well as an indirect means of increasing the revenue by decreasing the dangers of approach to port.

No. 5.—It would be a great increase of convenience in the transaction of Custom-house business, if its different departments could be concentrated under one roof or at one place. Hitherto Her Majesty's Imperial Customs have to pay, the Customs office, where vessels enter and clear, and the Jetty, or place for the examination of goods, are all widely apart. The result is an expenditure of trouble and time, which could be avoided by the adoption of the present suggestion.

In offering, with the utmost respect, to Your Excellency these suggestions for the revision of the Treaty in 1868, with our remarks, we have abstained from touching upon topics such as the privilege of ministers to have audience with the sovereign—which we feel can safely be confided to Your Excellency's superior judgment—and have confined ourselves to those matters which more immediately affect our general and local interests in China, and upon which we can therefore speak with the authority of experience.

At the same same time we would wish to shield, in anticipation, our views from the charge of being "utopian," or "advanced;" the latter, too often, being only a synonym for impracticable.

What, we ask, is the word "advanced," but a relative term. He, who is three miles in front of another, on a line of march, is relatively in advance; but he, who is one hundred miles in front does not consider the one who is three miles as advanced.

So it may be said to be with China. What seems advanced to her, is but ordinary progress and locomotion in the eyes of Western nations.

Our desires are for just and wise laws; just to China as well as to ourselves, and which may be alike beneficial to both sides. As equity is the sure basis of sound legislation, so is justice the root of all international compacts. And we would hope that the time has now come for this great country to raise itself; to abandon its policy of isolation and restriction; to join the march of nations in the cause of progress and civilisation; and thus reap those rich harvests of moral supremacy and material prosperity, which all past history shews has always been the reward of just, humane, and enlightened legislation.—We have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

(Signed) JOHN A. T. MEADOWS,
Chairman of the Committee.

(Signed) JAMES MACKEY,
Secretary of the Committee.

Alterations and additions proposed for insertion in the revised Treaty of 1868, suggested and agreed upon at meetings held on the 5th and 18th of November, 1867, by the foreign community of Tientsin.

1.—(Art. IX. Treaty of Tientsin.) That all foreign teachers of Christianity be placed on equality, in every respect, as to rights and privileges which may hereafter be granted by the Chinese Government.

2.—(Art. IX.) That passports, as hitherto, be issued to foreigners, but that the Imperial Government shall be bound to make their existence throughout the empire known to every one; such having not been the case, even as regards the authorities themselves, in many parts of this region up to the present hour.

3.—(Art. XII.) That foreigners shall be at liberty to buy land or houses in any place in the Chinese Empire for lawful purposes, such as trade, propagating of religion, or for pleasure, in the most liberal construction of the spirit of Art. XII. of the Tientsin Treaty.

4.—(Art. XIV. That foreigners shall be at liberty to build boats, and to employ them either for trade or pleasure, to go into the interior from any of the open ports and, if used for trade, such boats to be registered accordingly and to pay the dues which may be laid down by the revised Treaties.

5.—(Art. XXIV. and XXVIII, and Rule VII.) That foreigners shall only pay duties in accordance with the stipulations of the treaties and tariffs, and not be required to pay any irregular or illegal charges in transit.

6.—(Art. XXXII.) That, in addition to the erection of Beacons, Lighthouses and laying down of Buoys, the Chinese Government provide foreign steam-dredging machines for the dredging, from time to time, of the bars and rivers at the ports where necessary.

7.—(Art. XIV.) That the period for re-exporting foreign goods shall be unlimited.

8.—That, in our opinion, the whole of China proper and its dependencies should be thrown open to foreign intercourse.

9.—That in every case, however, foreigners should be allowed the right and privilege to go into Eastern Turkestan, Mongolia, Kiren and other dependencies of China; either as traders or as pastoral or agricultural settlers.

10.—That the Chinese Government permit foreigners to construct and aid the formation of railways and telegraphs throughout China and its dependencies.

11.—That Chinese Government permit foreigners to own Coal, Iron and other mines in China and its dependencies and work them on foreign principles.

12.—That the Chinese Government establish bonded warehouses at all the open ports.

13.—That the Chinese Government compel the smelters of sycee to put the exact touch or values of the shoes of sycee on them when issued.

14.—That the Chinese Government establish a mint, to issue therefrom a coinage of tael pieces, half tael pieces, quarter tael pieces and once mace pieces.

15.—That the Chinese Government place under control the native banks and money shops, so that some protection may be afforded to the holders of their notes.

16.—That the Chinese Government permit the introduction of foreign salt at an ad valorem duty.

17.—That the Transit Dues be returned on goods, which have been sent into the interior when such goods come back to the port of departure unsold.

18.—That Peking be open to foreign trade, on the same footing as other cities in the interior.

19.—That Chinese coals shall be sent to any place in China free of duty, but that, if exported to a foreign country it shall pay duty ad valorem, Hongkong in this respect not to be considered a foreign country.

20.—That Chinese Produce, in transit from one open port to another, shall only pay one duty.

21.—That the Chinese Government allow the Yellow River to be opened for foreign trade and foreign steam navigation.

22.—That foreigners shall have direct intercourse with the Chinese Officials, without being obliged to carry it on through the Consuls, as hitherto.

23.—That East Indian Produce, when foreign owned, shall be allowed to be taken into the interior on exactly the same footing as any other description of goods.

24.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, in the arrangement of the duties in 1868, five per cent ad valorem would be adopted as the basis of valuation, as hitherto; but should hereafter the values of goods become lower, owing to cheaper transit, consequent upon the introduction of railways, inland steam navigation &c., then the duty shall be levied in accordance with such decreased value. Wool, Coal and Iron, it is believed, would be more particularly affected by any change which would cheapen transit.

LOCAL.

1.—That the Chinese Government grant permission for the construction of a railway from the Coal Mines at Chai Tang and neighbourhood to Peking, Tientsin, and Taku.

That the construction of Docks at Taku, in which grain and other junks could discharge or load, shall be undertaken and carried out by the Chinese Government without delay.

3.—That the dredging of the two Taku bars, so as to admit of the entry of vessels drawing twenty (20) or more feet of water, be also undertaken by the Chinese Government without delay.

4.—That it is desirable a lighthouse be placed upon the Sha-lo-tem Bank as speedily as possible.

5.—That for the greater dispatch and convenience of public business, the whole work of the Custom-house be carried on in one building.

Supreme Court, December 30th

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

MANSLAUGHTER.

The sessions were continued yesterday morning, with the following jury—Messrs. J. Napier, F. Francis, C. D. Weeks, Wm. Reynolds, H. G. Starkey, F. Simons, and J. A. dos Remedios.

Henry Louis Mather was placed at the bar, charged with manslaughter, in unlawfully causing the death of one John Downes, on the 9th of December, on which charge he was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The prisoner was asked if he had any objection to taking his trial at this session, for although the proper notice of five days had not been given him, if he should so elect, he could now be tried. The prisoner expressed his willingness and desire to be tried at the present sitting of the court.

Mr. Whyte, instructed by Mr. Gaskell, appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

The Attorney-General stated the charge against the prisoner, and called the attention of the jury to the definition given in Archbold of manslaughter. It was not necessary that there should be malice to constitute manslaughter, there must merely be the unlawful act. An unlawful act, with malice would be murder. It was for the jury to determine, was the prisoner guilty of the commission of an unlawful act, if so, in the eyes of the law, he was guilty of manslaughter. He then proceeded to call the following evidence for the prosecution.

Dr. Murray, being sworn, deposed that he examined the body of one Downes, a police constable. It was some time after the death. The body was that of a comparatively healthy man, with one exception. The abdominal cavity was found filled with blood that had proceeded evidently from a rupture of the spleen, which was very much diseased and enormously enlarged. There were no marks whatever of violence on the body. Death had been caused by the rupture of the spleen. This could have been produced by any pressure. A blow would have produced it.

Cross-examined—A fall would have produced this rupture if the man fell on any projection.

From the Court.—This could not have been done in wrestling. No contortion the man himself could have put his body in would have caused it.

Joseph H. Echoy deposed.—He was fourteen years of age. He knew the deceased Downes. Had known him for three months. Met deceased on the 9th December in the Queen's-road, about 7 o'clock in the morning. He went with him to Murray Barracks, and after strolling about the Cricket Ground they returned through the Queen's-road to the Sailors' Home. Downes there met two friends. They all went into the canteen, and Downes had about ten or fifteen glasses of beer, which made him tight. This was between 12 and 1 o'clock. Prisoner was at the Sailors' Home at that time, but not in the canteen. Witness saw him walking in the yard. He was in uniform. Downes was not in uniform. About one o'clock witness observed Downes speak to prisoner, but did not hear what he said. Prisoner replied, "Go out of the house." Downes replied, "It will take more than you to put me out of the house." Prisoner took hold of Downes coat, and said, "I'll take you in charge." Before this Downes had been dancing in the canteen. Downes replied again, "It will take more than ten like you to take me in charge." Prisoner kept hold of Downes' coat and kept pulling him while Downes was struggling to free himself. Downes then made a grab at prisoners coat, but with his left hand prisoner held him off at arms length, and with his right hand struck him with his fist just about the hip. Prisoner was dragging Downes in the direction of the police-station. Downes walked on about 30 feet, up the steps and then fell. Two Indian constables came over, and they with the prisoner carried him over to the police-station. Witness carried deceased's hat over, but did not enter the police-station. He never saw Downes alive again. He saw his dead body at the hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whyte.—They entered the Sailors' Home by the Queen's-road gate. Witness went first with Downes to the room used for playing cards. They stayed there about half-an-hour, and Downes there met his friends. At the suggestion of his friends they went into the canteen by the back way. Prisoner often had ordered witness out of the Sailors' Home on previous occasions.

James Pilkinton, seaman on board the ship *Elizabeth Fleming*, deposed that on the 9th of December he went to the Sailors' Home. It was at dinner time. He saw a boy running towards the steps, which attracted his attention towards the prisoner, who was in grips with another man. Just as he looked prisoner had the man at arms length with his left arm, and was in the act of delivering a blow. He saw prisoner strike him a blow in the belly; could not say whether it was a hard blow or not. Heard the man say to prisoner, "If you will let me go I will act like a man." Witness made a remark to his companion, (the carpenter of the ship), and they passed on to the end of the building. He saw nothing more of the prisoner or the deceased.

The cross-examination of this witness did not material alter his examination in chief.

Thomas Smith, carpenter on the *Elizabeth Fleming*, deposed that on the 9th of December, he went to the Sailors' Home to see a shipmate who was to be paid off. He was in company with last witness. They got there about one o'clock. Witness saw two men wrestling together, one of whom was the prisoner at the bar. They were in grips. Prisoner had hold of him with his left hand, and was dragging him towards the gate. They were struggling. Pilkinton the last witness made a run up to witness. The Attorney-General wished to ask what was said by these two witnesses, but the court would not allow the question.

Inspector Grimes deposed, on the 9th of December, prisoner came to witness and asked him for the key of the cells. They went out into the verandah were deceased was lying, and witness said "the man is dying." Prisoner said "No"—Witness had him removed immediately to the hospital, but he died before he was got there.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner has been in charge of the home over a year. Witness never heard any complaint against him.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Whyte then addressed the court for the defence. Before saying anything to the jury he submitted to the court that there was no case to go to the jury. He first referred to section 6 of ordinance 4 of 1865. "No punishment or forfeiture shall be incurred by any person who shall kill another by misfortune, or in his own defence, or in any other manner without Felony." Now to constitute the offence on which the prisoner was arraigned he submitted that it must be proved that he was guilty of a Felony. Again, he referred to Archbold, where it was laid down that the killing by an officer in the execution of his duty was justifiable homicide, or justifiable manslaughter. If therefore an officer was resisted in the execution of his duty this would apply, and here was the very state of the present case. It was the prisoner's duty to preserve order at the Sailors' Home, to eject all drunken and disorderly persons, and to see that those who had no right there did not intrude. The deceased man Downes clearly had no business to be at the home; first because he was a constable, and not a sailor, and constables had no right there; and secondly, he had no right to be there because he was drunk, the prisoner was therefore only remaining a man who was an intruder, and in doing so he was in the execution of his duty. Under the section quoted he accordingly submitted there was no case to go to the jury.

His lordship said he thought the onus was upon the defence under section 26 of Ordinance 14 of 1845, to show that prisoner was in the execution of his duty—where was his warrant for making the arrest?

Mr. Whyte replied that prisoner was on special duty, and he thought he had power to arrest without a warrant. He would however be able to prove that prisoner was placed at the Home under the special instructions of H.E. the Governor, to maintain order there. The learned counsel then proceeded to address the jury. If they convicted this man of manslaughter, it would be competent for His Lordship, to sentence him to period servitude for life. There were few persons who had more arduous duties to perform than a police constable, and more especially were these duties arduous when detailed to such a place as a Sailor's Home. This unfortunate man Downes was drunk, and prisoner had been desired by his superiors to go home to remove him, and he was doing this, when this occurrence took place. As he had before remarked, it was prisoner's duty to remove the man Downes, and any others in his state, from the precincts of the home. It was for the jury to determine whether the prisoner had overstepped the bounds of his duty and used unnecessary and unlawful violence. He must refer to the evidence produced for the prosecution, from this he submitted there was no proof that any such violence had been used. The boy Echoy had said that prisoner had struck deceased on the left hip, now he submitted that with the two men in the position this witness had described them, that is face to face, it was physically impossible for the prisoner to have struck deceased on the left hip, and this was the only evidence that went at all to the question of violence. The other two witnesses had totally contradicted one another, one saying he saw a blow struck and the other that he saw none. This point was a most important one, and where the Legislature was so chary of life as it was in these cases, they must examine all the evidence minutely. The medicale evidence of Dr. Murray was important. Here they had been told that a full bright have caused this rupture, the spleen was in such a diseased state, and a fall had been deposed to by the boy at the top of the steps. Dr. Murray had further stated that a band or belt tightened suddenly around a man's waist would have caused such a rupture; in the struggle that had been described might not this have occurred? He submitted that the prisoner was only discharging his duty in the very best way he could, and, finally, that there was no satisfactory evidence that a blow had been given, and even were such blow given, there was no evidence to show that prisoner had been guilty of undue violence. He then proceeded to call the witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Deane, superintendent of police, deposed, the prisoner at the bar was detailed for special duty at the Sailors' Home, under ordinance 9 of 1862, section 26. The superintendent of the Sailors' Home paid his wages. He had no special orders as to his duty there. Witness supposed he was placed there to carry out the provisions of section 26 of the above mentioned ordinance. Prisoner had been in the force since the beginning of 1865.

Richard Cruze, steward of the Sailors' Home, deposed on the 9th of December, he saw Downes at the home. He noticed that he was drunk, and requested him to leave the dining-room. He told prisoner he was not capable of sitting at the table. Witness requested prisoner to see him out. Downes was very abusive and seemed determined not to leave the home. He said "he would not leave for Mather or any one connected with the home." Saw prisoner take Downes by the coat. Witness then went to the police station to get assistance. No one had given Downes leave to come to the home.

Cross-examined.—He had nothing to do with

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. F. MURRAY ceased in our firm, and he is no longer authorized to sign our name.

ILLINGWORTH & Co.

1m 2934 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

MR. WILLIAM JEX STEERY was admitted a Partner in our House from the Fifteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, and will sign the Firm. SAYLE & Co.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1867. [1m 2916

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted in the Style and Firm of JIRAJ MORARJEE & Co., will henceforward be carried on by the Undersigned.

FRAMJEE MERVANJEE TOLATEE

1m 2775 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1867.

THE Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned, under the style or firm of ADAM SCOTT & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

ADAM SCOTT
ALFRED GRAHAM HOGG.
JAMES MUSCHAMP VICKERS.

WITH reference to the above notice, the Undersigned has established himself as a Merchant and Commission Agent, under the style of A. G. HOGG & Co.

ALFRED GRAHAM HOGG.

tf 2518 Hongkong, 1st November, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. JOZE CANDIDO DOS REMEDIOS is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

REMEDIOS & Co.

4378 Hongkong, 15th October, 1867.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT PEERS in our Firm ceased on 30th day of June, 1866.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2185 Hongkong, 24th September, 1867.

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.

tf 1883 Hongkong, 15th August, 1867.

MR. ALEXANDER MORRISON is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

JOHN RIACH & Co.

tf 931 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1867.

NOTICE.

MY BUSINESS, as SHIP and INSURANCE BROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, &c., hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

J. S. HOOK.

tf 2176 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1867.

I HAVE this day established myself in business as MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, under the style or firm of LADD & Co.

JOHN H. LADD.

tf 912 Hongkong, 7th May, 1866.

OUR Power of Attorney to Mr. JAMES GOODRICH having been Cancelled, Mr. CHARLES SELDEW WARNER is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

BRADLEY & Co.

tf 2874 Swatow, 4th December, 1867.

I HAVE this day established myself at the Ports of Tamsui and Kelung, as a MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of DODD & Co.

Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD is authorised to sign his Firm per procuration.

JOHN DODD.

Tamsui, 1st July, 1867. 1y 1687 J15

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE FALCONER, as Administrator of the Estate and Effects of JOHN FRANCIS FAWCETT, deceased, in the business of a Shipchandler and General Storekeeper, lately carried on by the said JOHN FRANCIS FAWCETT, at Victoria, Hongkong, ceased on the First day of January last, and that Mr. JAMES WILKES PEARCE has purchased the said business, and will in future carry on the same under the style or firm of "FAWCETT AND COMPANY."

Dated the First day of January, 1867.

G. FALCONER,
Administrator of the Estate and Effects of JOHN FRANCIS FAWCETT, deceased.

J. W. PEARCE.

tf 1973 Hongkong, 20th August, 1867.

THE business of Messrs. JOHN FORBES and Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents, at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from this date.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 1993 Kiukiang, May 1st, 1866. [J11

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between DORINDO DO ROZARIO, ALEXANDRE MARCAL, JR., and ANTONIO DOS SANTOS in the Printing Office at Foochow, was dissolved on the 12th November, 1867.

ROZARIO & Co.

3m 2890 Foochow, 16th November, 1867.

WITH reference to the above, the Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. ROZARIO & Co., as Printers in Foochow, will be conducted by the undersigned who have this day established themselves as Printers, under the Firm of ROZARIO, MARCAL & Co.

DORINDO DO ROZARIO.
ALEXANDRE MARCAL, JR.

3m 2891 Foochow, 16th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date Captain J. C. SAUNDERS will undertake the business of my marine Surveying at this Port.

H. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.

tf 1783 Foochow, 1st August, 1867.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above business, hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq., at Foochow, it will be conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop Mia,
Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow.

tf 1781 Foochow, 1st August, 1867.

"STAG" HOTEL,
Queen's Road.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
PROPRIETOR.

ON SALE, just landed, ex *Red Riding Hood*,
Bass' BEER in Pints and Quarts.
BARCLAY'S PORTER in Pints and Quarts.
Bottled by CAMERON & SANDERS.
Bass' BEER in *Kilderkins*.
Bass' BEER in Hogsheads.
BARCLAY'S PORTER in Hogsheads.
BOOTH'S OLD TOM.
Prime YORK HAMS.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Importer.
"Stag" Hotel Stores.

tf 2911 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES.

HORSES received on Livery.
Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.
Farriery, under careful supervision.
Carriages and Horses for Hire by the job, hour, day, week or month.
Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated, a stock of London made being always on hand.
Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.
(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)
Horses always on hand for Sale.

Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

GEORGE GLASS,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSPORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 23, PLACE VENDOMES, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REPITTED.

tf 2093 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

BARNARD, WILSON & Co.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
SHIPWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, AND BLACKSMITHS.
MANILA.

Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' work done on more moderate terms than in China.
Every convenience for heaving down and coppering.

tf 1976 Manila, June 4th, 1867. [J21

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"MIPHON,"
will leave for the above places at Noon, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, instead of the time previously advertised.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

4d 3028 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Pitman will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 3030 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

FOR MANILA.

THE *A* 1 Spanish Barque
"MINERVA,"
will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 3020 Hongkong, 26th December, 1867.

FOR SAIGON.

THE *A* 1 French Schooner
"JOSEPHINE AMEDEE,"
Captain Largarde, will meet with quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
P. & P. DERODE FRERES.

tf 3001 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1867.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish barque
"VIRGEN DEL CARMEN,"
will have quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

14d 2924 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

FOR NAGASAKI.
With immediate dispatch.

THE Prussian steamship
"VULCAN,"
Captain Voss, daily expected from Singapore, having the greater portion of her Cargo on board will fill up at moderate rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

tf 2930 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper-ship
"KINGFISHER,"
Gibbon, Master, 999 Tons Register, will load for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOSMAN & Co.

tf 2907 Hongkong, 14th December, 1867.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND NAGASAKI.

THE New North German Barque
"MIKADO,"
Lempfert, Master, having most of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 2878 Hongkong, 11th December, 1867.

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS STORES,
Ex *Gresham, Charlotte*, and to arrive ex *The Tweed*.
FOR SALE.

FINE BLOOM MUSCATELS, in 7 lbs. Boxes.
Fine MUSCATELS and ALMONDS, in 2 lbs. Bottles.
Fine ZANTE CURRANTS, in 2, 4 and 7 lbs. Packages.
Fine PUDDING RAISINS, in 2 lbs. Bottles.
MINCE MEAT, CANDIED PEEL, PLUM PUDDINGS.
Preserved OX TONGUES, in Tin, Spiced or Pickled.
JAMS, JELLIES, Potted MEATS, GAME, &c., &c.
HAMS, CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON.
SAUCES, CAPERS, PICKLES, PIE FRUITS, TART FRUITS, MUSHROOMS, MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, Oxford and Cambridge SAUSAGES.
Fine Crystallized Lump and Crushed SUGAR.
And an assortment of other GOODS.
LIQUORS.
Very Superior CHAMPAGNE of the finest quality.
Fine Crusty Old PORT, very superior.
Fine Pale SHERRY, Old HENNESSY Pale BRANDY, Old Tom GIN, Prime Scotch WHISKEY, Old Jamaica RUM, Orange and Aromatic BITTERS.
Very Superior Dinner and Breakfast CLARET.
BASS's and ALLSOPP's PALE ALE, in Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS's and BARCLAY's STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
The whole of the above for sale, at the most reasonable terms. Apply to

PAWCETT & Co.

tf 2912 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

NAUTICAL ALMANACS for 1868.
MARYATT'S NEW SIGNAL BOOKS, up to 4th Div. Pendant 740.

BOWRA & Co.

1m 2953 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

PER MAIL STEAMER.

COB NUTS and FILBERTS.
Handsomely bound BOOKS, suitable for Christmas and New Year's GIFTS.
Also,
Per every Mail,
Prime Cheshire CHEESE in cut to suit Purchasers.
YORK HAMS.

BOWRA & Co.

1m 2953 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

JUST ARRIVED.

A LARGE and varied assortment of FRENCH BONBONS,
suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

G. DUBOST & Co.

14d 2948 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED,
Ex French ship *Eugene & Adele*.
CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, Breakfast CLARETS, Dessert CLARETS, SAUTERNE, VERMOUTH, ABSINTHE, SHERRY, BRANDY, French PRESERVES of all kinds, BUTTER, MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, Gruyere CHEESE, French VINEGAR, SALAD OIL, Spanish and French OLIVES, MARASCHINO, SYRUPS, SUGAR, Loaf and Crushed, MILK, CHOCOLATE, &c.

G. DUBOST & Co.

14d 2949 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
By late arrivals.

MUSCATEL and PUDDING RAISINS, Dried CURRANTS, Mixed PEEL, MINCE MEAT, Flavoring ESSENCES, Fine White Granulated SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, SILK BUTTER, Dried and Preserved APPLES, JAMS, Assorted PIE FRUITS, Preserved PEACHES, SPICES, SAUCES, Apple and White Wine VINEGAR, Dried HERBS, SAGO, TAPIOCA, CORN FLOUR, HOMINY, MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, Smoked BEEF, Cooking WINES and BRANDIES, &c., &c., &c.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

1m 2937 Hongkong, 20th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT STUD Linked CHAIN CABLES, each with Government proof Certificates, and of the following sizes and lengths:—

2	CHAINS,	1⅞ inch,	each 150	Fathoms.
2	"	1¾ "	" 150	"
1	"	1⅝ "	" 135	"
1	"	1½ "	" 135	"
1	"	1⅜ "	" 120	"
1	"	1⅛ "	" 105	"

For further particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

1m 2850 Hongkong, 7th December, 1867.

BIELFELD & ZACHARIAE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
Queen's Road, No. 80,
Opposite the P. & O. Co.'s Gate.

tf 2922 Hongkong, 27th September, 1867.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 ozs., and NAILS. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1408 Hongkong, 14th June, 1867.

Vessels Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
SAN FRANCISCO	Kingfisher	Gibbon	Hongkong	Bosman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE	Sree Singapura		Hongkong	The Borneo Company Limited	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Virgen del Carmen		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Minerva		Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Josephine Amedee	Largarde	Hongkong	P. & P. Derode Freres & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NAGASAKI	Vulcan (str.)	Voss	Hongkong	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA AND NAGASAKI	Mikado	Lampfert	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Sri King (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Niphon (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Monday, at Noon.
Do. Do.	Douglas (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, HATTERS, TAILORS, AND OUTFITTERS.

Beg respectfully to inform the LADIES of Hongkong and their Customers generally that they have now received a newly-assorted STOCK for the Autumn season, including some very fine colours in
SKIRTINGS AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
Every variety in
FRENCH MERINOS, LLAMAS, POPELINLAINES AND SILK WARP LINSEYS.
The latest novelties in Silks,
STRIPED GLACES, POULTS, MOIRES, NORWICH AND IRISH POPLINS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FOULARDS,
with a large parcel of
BLACK GROSGRAINS, GLACES, AND GROS-DE-LYONS,
bought considerably under Market value.

With their AUTUMN CLOAKINGS, Messrs. SAYLE & Co. are introducing the latest fashions in
JACKETS AND MANTLES,
with
CHENEILLE AND WOOL SHAWLS.

They also take the opportunity of observing that the strictest attention is being paid to the MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING ROOMS, in which every advantage is afforded of combining the NEWEST DESIGNS with EXPERIENCE and TASTE these departments being now under the superintendence of two competent Assistants from the West End.

A fine selection of
FANCY FLANNELS, CHALLIES, AND ALPACAS
are doubly worthy of notice, being of unusually good value.

The Evening Department is already replete with the richest of
GAUZE-DE-CHAMBERYS,
GRENADINES, TAFFETAS, SUPERB TARLETANS, BROCHE ROBES,
with
PEPLUM SHAWLS AND CRAPE-DE-OPERAS.

LADIES' AND JUVENILE UNDER-CLOTHING,
TUCKED SKIRTS, CORSETS AND JUPONS,
CHILDREN'S BRAIDED ROBES AND MERINO PELISSES.
A large number of
MEDALLION LAPPETS AND CROWNS,
with every variety in
LACES, HOSIERY, AND GLOVES.

PERFUMERY, BROOCHES, CAMAIEUX, CLASPS, AND COMBS.
Very various articles of TOILETTE complete

tf 2172 Hongkong, 21st September, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex Mail Steamer.

A VERY Choice assortment of LADIES' and GENTS' JEWELLERY, and sundry FANCY GOODS suitable for
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
A large stock of English and Swiss GOLD WATCHES, Marble and Wooden CLOCKS, ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAPHS, and a variety of other GOODS always on hand; also, a few Volta Electro BRUSHES against Rheumatism, by Dr. HOFFMANN of Berlin.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.

13d 2936 Hongkong, 19th December, 1867.

EX RED RIDING HOOD.

CHRISTY'S HATS, in all the New Shapes, in Felt, Tweed, Shell, &c.
Balmoral, Alma, and Navy CAPS.
CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS, &c., &c.
Per "Overland Mail."
French KID GLOVES.

S. W. BAKER & Co.

1m 2786 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED.
Ex *Southern Cross* and *Red Deer*.

A LARGE and well-assorted STOCK of GENTLEMEN'S SILK SCARVES, and NECKTIES, COLLARS, in all the New Shapes; Merino and Lambs-Wool HOSIERY, Eureka SHIRTS, Flannel and Silk-mixed CRIMEAN SHIRTS, Lambs-Wool and Cashmere UNDERSHIRTS, Scotch Tweeds and Silk-mixed COATINGS, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, SANDER'S SILK UMBRELLAS, and WALKING STICKS, Wool MUFFLERS, CRICKETING FLANNEL, CIGAR CASES, Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
Travelling RUGS, Carriage MATS, Overland TRUNKS, RUG STRAPS.
Victoria, Chintz, Embroidered, and other TABLE COVERS, BLANKETS, HEARTH RUGS, SOFA CARPETS, Saxony and Gauze FLANNELS, Turkish BATH TOWELS, TOILET TOWELS, TOILET COVERS, COUNTERPANES, ANTIMACASSARS' SHEETINGS, Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS.
LADIES' Winter DRESSES, BONNETS, and HATS, of the latest Fashion, French Merino FLANNELS and FLANNEL, in all Colours, Sets of COLLARS and CUFFS, in great variety, Dressing BAGS, CASES, Berlin Wool WORK, in great variety, CANVAS, and WOOLS in all shades, SMOKING CAPS and TASSELS.
SCRATCHERY of all kinds, ACCOUNT BOOKS, PLAYING CARDS, Photographic ALBUMS.
HENDRIES' PERFUMES, SOAPS, BRUSHES, SPONGES, POMADES, SPONGE BAGS, &c.
RODGER'S POCKET-KNIVES and SCISSORS, Cleaves's RAZOR STROPS, &c., &c., &c.

S. W. BAKER & Co.

33d 2951 Hongkong, 18th November, 1867.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy } CANVAS,
Navy Boiled }
Long Flax }
Crown }

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG BUGGY with Leather hood, in Excellent condition. Address *Q, Daily Press* Office.

tf 2913 Hongkong, 13th November, 1867.

MRS. BONNETT.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING IN THE NEWEST FASHION.
SHOW ROOM FOR LADIES
No. 1, Wyndham Street.
HONGKONG. [J2

1221tf

FOR SALE.

THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

For particulars apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 2932 Hongkong, 19th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

YELLOW Metal, 18 to 28 oz., Muntz and Vivian's

JOHN BURD & Co.

tf 879 Hongkong, 6th April, 1866.

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
BY
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CHRISTMAS and Wedding CAKES.
Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Rateafia, &c., BISCUITS.
Bonbon and Rimmel's ROSE WATER CRACKERS.
Presentation Boxes of BONBONS.
CAVIARE.
MINCEMEAT.
Choice new FIGS, and Bloom MUSCATELS.
Chocolate BONBONS. Carlsbad WAFERS.
Nougat D'ABRICOTS.
Assorted Dessert FRUITS.
GROUSE in Gravy. Truffled CHICKENS.
Truffled GRTOLANS.
Potted Severn SALMON.
Russia Ox, and Eckinder's TONGUES, in Jelly.
Christmas TREE and Christmas Tree ORNAMENTS.
STEREOSCOPES, GRAPHOSCOPES, New Operatic Transparent VIEWS.
Meridian CALENDARS, NOVEL DICE, and ROUGE ET NOIR.
ANEROIDS, THERMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPE.
Courier BAGS, Writing CASES, Bronze FIGURES.
Meerschaum PIPES and Cigar CASES.

tf 2868 Hongkong, 9th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

AN English-made Four-wheeled BASKET PONY-CARRIAGE, with pole and shafts. A Pair of PONIES, with single and double HARNESS, sold on account of the Owners leaving the Colony. Apply to

BULL, PURDON & Co.,
Spring Gardens.

1m 2951 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

COALS, suitable for Household purposes. Apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

1m 2760 Hongkong, 29th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.
Landed ex *Johanna Maria*.

HOTH'S Prime Russian CORDAGE, 3 and 4 stranded.
SPUNYARN, HOUSE and MARLINE.
SEIZINGSTUFF, LOG-LINES, and FLAG-LINES. Apply to

PETERSEN BROTHERS & Co.

1m 2970 Hongkong, 20th December, 1867.

RECEIVED and for sale by the Undersigned ex *Sweptsure*.—

BANKERS' GOLD PENS.
SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.
SILL'S BUTTER, in Kegs of 16½ lbs.
SPENCER RIFLES and CARTRIDGES.
SHARP'S RIFLES and CARTRIDGES.
ASH OARS, from 12 to 18 feet.

DE SILVER & Co.

1m 2946 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, ADOLPHE GOLDER's and L. JAUNAY & Co.'s Association Vinicole.
CLARET, Real CHATEAU MARGAUX.
Do. HAUT BAGES.
Do. L. DEPARES DUROC.
BRANDY, HENNESSY's and MARTEL's, in 1 dozen Cases.
BEER and PORTER, in Bottle.
BUTTER, (PLATT'S) in Kegs.
Also,
A quantity of IRON COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 ozs., with NAILS. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2898 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

CROQUET GAMES, TOYS, &c., &c. in variety, at

M. GARRETT'S,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
Queen's Road.

tf 2876 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

100 Barrels PRIME PORK. 100 Barrels MESS BEEF. Apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 59 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

MISS ROSE has received, ex *Southern Cross*, a Large and Choice Assortment of Autumn and Winter GOODS, consisting of:—
MOIRE ANTIQUES, SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOS, WINCEYS, LLAMAS, WOOLLEN PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, TULLE, and other EVENING DRESSES.
Opera, Velvet, Silk and Cloth MANTLES, all the newest designs of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS.
A Large Assortment of Black and Colored DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS, Black and Colored Piece and Ribbon VELVETS, in all shades.
Peplum BELTS, COMBS, BUCKLES, &c.
MUSLIN WORK, EDGING, and INSERTION, in great variety. SKIRTINGS, in all Colors.
White and Fancy FLANNELS, WOOLLEN SHAWLS, CHEST PROTECTORS, NECKTIES, French-embroidered Muslin and Knitted GARIBALDI'S, Linen and Cotton SHEETINGS, Turkish and Huckaback TOWELLING, TOILET COVERS, ANTIMACASSARS, COUNTERPAINS, BLANKETS, Woollen DAMASKS, Velvet PILE, Cloth, Damask, Chintz and Printed TABLE COVERS.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WARM HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, &c.
GENTLEMEN'S PANTS, UNDER-SHIRTS, Knickerbocker SOCKS, Cardigan JACKETS, BELTS, BRACES, SCARFS, NECKTIES, Linen and Paper COLLARS, SHIRTS, HATS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
CARD CASES, for Embroidering, Embroidering FRAMES, Berlin WOOL, in all Colors. SMOKING CAPS, and a large assortment of CUSHIONS and SLIPPERS, &c., to fill up.

WELLINGTON STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH).

tf 2930 Hongkong, 15th November, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL.
CHRISTMAS CAKES, Iced and Plain.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
MINCEMEAT.
BONBONS.
FRUITS in Syrup, Brandy and Noyeau.
Crystallized FRUITS.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.
PLUMS and CURRANTS.
Mixed SPICES, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
ALLSOPP'S and BASS'S BEER, &c., &c.

BOWRA & Co.

1m 2918 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

EX RED RIDING HOOD.

FINE FRENCH BUTTER.
COPAL VARNISH.
French POLISH, &c., &c.

BOWRA & Co.

1m 2919 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
Ex Maud Helen.

COTTON CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 10.

DE SILVER & Co.

1m 2936 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867

FOR SALE.

AT the *West Point* FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP, SHEET COPPER, 30 by 60 by ¼ and ⅜.
STEAM and VACUUM GUAGES.
GUAGE GLASSES, all sizes.
SALINOMETERS.
BAR and ANGLE IRON of sizes.
LOWMOOR and DERBYCROFT BOILER IRON PLATES.
Also,
1 Pair of CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, suitable for Dock purposes.

ILLINGWORTH & Co.

tf 2559 Hongkong, 8th November, 1867.

For Sale.

LADAGE, OELKE & Co.
CLOTHIERS, TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
Are by late arrivals ex *Solent, Corea*, and *Chetah*, completely supplied with:—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
of European make for the coming Season.
HAVELOCKS AND OVERCOATS
of Patiné, Witney and Pilot Cloth.
Fashionable Light and Heavy
BUCKSKIN SUITS,
in a great variety of Patterns and Shapes.
COMPLETE LIGHT TWEED AND FLANNEL SUITS.
SHOOTING COATS AND JACKETS, of Melton, Tweed, Buckskin and Pilot Cloth:
BLACK DRESS SUITS AND FROCK COATS.
LIGHT AND HEAVY VESTS AND PANTS.
BLACK SILK VESTS.
MORNING GOWNS.
A Fine selection of
FANCY BUCKSKINS, TWEEDS, WITNEYS, MELTONS, DOESKINS FLANNELS.
A perfect FIT of all CLOTHING, made to order, GUARANTEED by a first-rate European Cutter.
WHITE FLANNEL DRAWERS, AND UNDERSHIRTS.
LIGHT WOOLLEN DRAWERS, AND UNDERSHIRTS.
CRIMEAN SHIRTS,
White and Fancy Coloured
WOOLLEN SOCKS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
WALKING STICKS AND SILK UMBRELLAS.

Just Landed,
Ex Red Riding Hood, Charlotte and *Art Union*
SHIRTS WITH LINEN FRONTS.
CHRISTY'S BLACK AND DRAB FELT HATS,
DRAB DRESS HATS,
new shapes.
SCOTCH CAPS,
NECKTIES AND FRENCH GLOVES.
BRUSHES, SOAP AND PERFUMERY,
&c., &c., &c.

tf 2815 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN

BEG to invite the attention of the Public to their
New and well selected Stock of
FANCY AND OTHER CLOTHS,
FOR THIS SEASON,
which they have just received from England and which are suitable either for
SUITS, FROCK, MORNING AND SHOOTING-COATS,
AND FOR
OVERCOATS & YACHTING JACKETS.
Being provided with an
EXPERIENCED CUTTER
in every branch of the Trade, in constant communication with some of the most fashionable houses in London and Paris, they are now well prepared to execute all orders, connected with this
DEPARTMENT, WITH PUNCTUALITY AND DISPATCH.
NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS, LADIES' RIDING HABITS,
(After the newest and most graceful designs.)
A Stock of last Season's
READY-MADE CLOTHES,
selling off at a
REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.,
on original prices.
FOR STYLE, ECONOMY, AND PERFECT FITTING,
MULLER AND CLAUSSEN,
Queen's Road.

tf 2942 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN

BEG to announce the arrival from England of their New Stock of FANCY GOODS, consisting of—
GENTS' Silk and Wool, Flannel and Long Cloth SHIRTS.
Silk, Cotton, Merino and Lambswool DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS.
Silk, Cotton, Merino and Lambswool SOCKS.
LADIES' Cotton and Merino STOCKINGS.
GENTS' COLLARS, in all the newest styles.
DENT'S Town-made KID GLOVES.
DENT'S Buck and Doeskin DRIVING GLOVES.
CHRISTY'S Paris Silk and Drab FELT HATS
FANCY SCARFS, TIES,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES.
UMBRELLAS, CHOLERA BELTS,
DAWSON'S BOOTS, & SHOES,
PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS,
and every article requisite for the TOILETTE;
WALKING STICKS AND CANES
in great variety.

tf 2943 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Complete Sets of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, in Boxes.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, CARDS, and CHEMICALS for Photographers. Apply to

SANDER & Co.

tf 1977 Hongkong, 26th August, 1867.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Yellow METAL and NAILS 16 to 28 ozs.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 2722 Hongkong, 25th November, 1867.

WEIL & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
HAVANA CIGARS AND VIRGINIA TOBACCO.
226, Front Street, San Francisco, California.
N.B.—Always on hand, a Large Stock in BOND for export.

3m 2373 Hongkong, 15th October, 1867.

LEATHER AND SADDLES.

OF every description, suitable for the Chinese Market, for Sale in quantities to suit,
BY
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
San Francisco, California.

3m 2372 Hongkong, 15th October, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex China.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN BUTTER, in Rolls of 3 lbs. weight, price 32 each.
New GOSHEN BUTTER, in Tins of 1 lb. each, price 75 cents.
A Few GORNED MUTTON HAMS and TONGUES.

J. FRISBY,
33, Pottg. and East Avenue,
Central Market.

tf 2873 Hongkong, 20th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

BEST Muntz's YELLOW METAL, 20 to 28 ozs., and COMPOSITION NAILS. Apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1705 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1867.

For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED.

A EX "COBRA" AND FRENCH MAIL.
LARGE and carefully-selected assortment of the Newest Designs in Fancy Silks for DRESSES.
Black and Fancy-coloured DRESS SILKS and MOIRES ANTIQUE.
Plain POPLINS in large variety.
A large assortment of the Newest and Choicest Shapes in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH MANTLES.
MERINOS, Black and all Fancy Colours.
LLAMAS in all Colours.
A Choice Stock of Plain and Fancy CLOTHS, suitable for the approaching Season.
Linen POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Coloured.
Woollen and Cotton SOCKS.
French BOOTS.
All the Newest Shapes in FELT HATS (CHRISTY'S).
Gentlemen's SHIRTS.
FURNITURE DAMASKS.
Rich LACE CURTAINS, Family SHEETINGS, Damask TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Turkish TOWELS, Printed CALICO, &c., &c.
A large assortment of CRINOLINES.
MADAPOLAM for Shirts.
PERFUMERY from the best French and English Manufacturers.
GOLDEN OIL, MEDOLINE OIL, MARROW OIL, BULLY'S TOILET VINEGAR, EAU DE COLOGNE, MOEL DE BŒUF, EAU DE BOTOT, and Dr. PIERRE'S DENTIFRICE.
Fancy PETTICOATS, White and Fancy FLANNEL, White CRICKETING FLANNEL.
PARLOUR GAMES.
STICKS, TRUNKS and PORTMANTEAUS.
A large and well-selected lot of Printed WALL-PAPER and BORDERS.
BED, SOFA, and CHAIR SPRINGS.

ALEX. BOYER,
Corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar Streets.

tf 2284 Hongkong, 5th October, 1867.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Ex *Charlotte*.
TOYS! TOYS!

A BOYER has just received a large assortment of the NEWEST TOYS and GAMES for CHILDREN, and numerous other articles suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Also a large lot of good BLANKETS.

tf 2837 Hongkong, 5th December, 1867.

EX MAIL STEAMER *TIGRE*.

A BOYER has received a choice assortment of LADIES' BONNETS, latest fashion. White Satin BOOTS and SHOES. Best White and Colored KID GLOVES, "Jouvins."

tf 2838 Hongkong, 5th December, 1867.

FOR SALE,

FINKE & Co.'s Bordeaux CLARET, 200 Boxes, 1861, Chateaux d'Yssan.
FINKE & Co.'s Bordeaux CLARET, 200 Boxes, 1862, Chateaux Le'oville.
FINKE & Co.'s Bordeaux CLARET, 200 Boxes, 1863, Chateaux Margaux.

MELCHERS & Co.

1m 2947 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOUR SLUICE VALVES, of the best English Manufacture, well adapted for Canisons, Reservoirs, or Sluices of any description.

A. MILLAR.

tf 1861 Hongkong, 24th August, 1867.

AT THE BAZAAR EUROPEAN.

A. ULLMAN begs to invite his Friends and the Public to inspect his new Stock of Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Jewellery and Fancy Goods, &c., arrived by last mail, which will be disposed of at very moderate prices, viz:—
Cotton, Linen and Woollen Shirts.
Ready-made Clothing.
Felt Hats (assorted Shapes and Colors.)
Table Covers.
Towelling.
Men's Socks.
Rugs.
Umbrellas.
French and English Boots.
Perfumery.
Opera Glasses.
Watches (Gold and Silver.)
Gold Chains.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, and several other Articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE a Set of Double PONY HARNESS very complete, and handsome, best London make, Price $50.

Apply at the Office of this Paper.

tf 2758 Hongkong, 8th November, 1866.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Small Assortment of best quality LEFAUCHEUX'S Breech-loading FOWLING-PIECES, in Cases, with